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BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION

Board of Trade Journal

VOLUME 187, NO. 3532, PAGES 1153-1204
27 NOVEMBER 1964
PRICE 1*s.* 6*d.* NET, SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING INLAND POSTAGE £4 12*s.* 6*d.*

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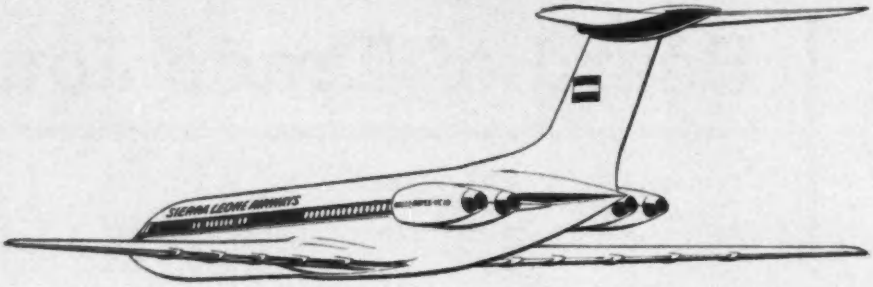

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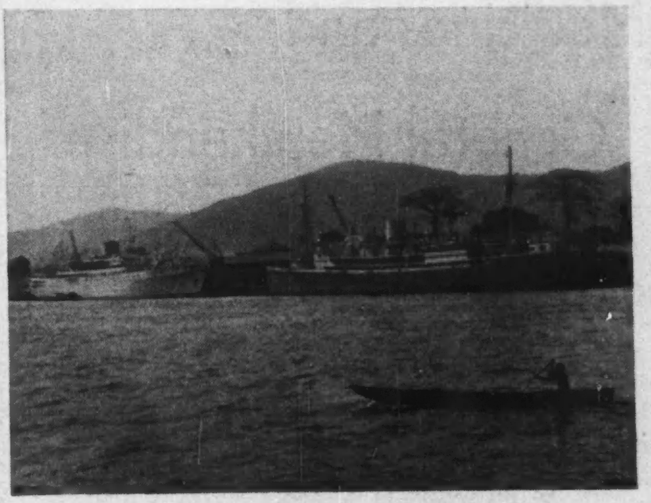
Trading in Sierra Leone



Royal Mailboats alongside the Elizabeth II Quay, Freetown.

Mr. Young-Williams (left foreground) is the first African on the Sierra Leone Selection Trust staff at Yengema to become a fully qualified engineer, he was trained at the Cranbourne School of Mines in Britain He is seen in charge of one of the pan plants in the diamond industry.

Despite its limited extent, Sierra Leone offers considerable trading opportunities to British exporters, who have traditionally supplied a large proportion of its requirements.

The country itself, which lies between Guinea and Liberia on the West Coast of Africa is roughly the same size as Ireland and has a population of little more than two million. The average population density is, however, relatively high for African countries, being of the order of 100 people to the square mile. Freetown, the capital, has one of the largest natural harbours in the world, thereby being uniquely fitted to take advantage of any regional economic grouping that may come about in West Africa. The climate is not severe, although the long rainy season lasting from May to October is wearisome and sorely effects communications and therefore business generally. Nevertheless, the temperature rarely rises above 90 degrees Fahrenheit and the hilly terrain ensures a lack of humidity for much of the year that is rare in West Africa.

In recent years the cash economy of Sierra Leone has moved away from the traditional reliance upon exports of agricultural produce. Iron ore and diamonds now provide more than 80 per cent of the country's export earnings. These earnings from mineral deposits can be expected to increase in the foreseeable future because companies have recently been formed for the working of substantial deposits of bauxite and rutile.

The major part of traditional produce exports consists of some 60,000 tons of palm kernels annually. This trade is also likely to change since the Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board is constructing a palm kernel mill to process two-thirds of the annual crop, which will then be exported as crude palm kernel oil. Efforts are now being made (with the assistance of various international institutions) to rehabilitate and expand the agricultural basis of the economy, which has deteriorated in recent years owing to the migration of peasant farmers into the alluvial diamond areas. Nevertheless, the economy is likely to remain predominately mineral-based.

Four or five large expatriate trading houses which are household names throughout West Africa dominate the wholesale business. Lebanese and Indian merchants undertake the vast majority of retail trading and have traditionally supplied credit facilities. There is a considerable trade across the border with Guinea, where currency restrictions have led to a contraction in official imports.

Industry in Sierra Leone is in the embryonic stage, consisting of a few import-substitution factories making consumer goods such as beer, paint and cigarettes, besides a number of mills for processing agricultural produce. The market is generally held to be of itself too small to justify the establishment of many economically viable manufacturing units so that sales opportunities for most types of finished goods will continue to expand as local purchasing power increases.

Plans for the establishment of a regional Free Trade Area embracing Guinea, Liberia, the Ivory Coast and Sierra Leone are being discussed but a considerable period is likely to elapse before anything concrete emerges. Clearly Freetown would benefit from any regional economic grouping and already roads are being planned to funnel the carriage of goods from the hinterland to the port, by connecting with the main highways linking the interior states. A £4·5 million expansion of the port facilities has just been put in hand by a consortium of French contractors, while tenders were recently invited from British contracting firms for improvements to the Lungi airport estimated to

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cost about £1·5 million which will be financed partly from a British Government loan.

Sierra Leone is dependent on external financial assistance for much of her development expenditure, which is at present running at a figure of almost £5 million a year. The current Development Plan is being revised and a detailed programme for development is to be drafted shortly with expert assistance from the World Bank. A financial specialist is to be provided by the same institution to advise the Government on fiscal policy. A central bank was established in 1964 and has successfully undertaken its first major operation, the introduction of a new decimal currency based on a 'Leone' worth 10s. Sterling and sub-divided into 100 cents.

Opportunities for British manufacturers

With total imports currently running at around £30 million a year, opportunities exist for British manufacturers over a wide range of goods. In 1963 Britain's share of total imports was 45 per cent, an improvement on the previous year but still some way from the 60 per cent share achieved in 1955. The policy of the Sierra Leone Government emphasises the rehabilitation of agricultural and re-organization of the country's communications system, so that there will be considerable scope for sales of contractors' plant and for agricultural machinery. The latter category would include light tractors for cultivating smallholdings, and heavy tractors to carry out the Agricultural Department's programmes of swamp ploughing as well as for projected plantation schemes of crops such as sugar cane.

After the construction of certain key roads, for which external finance is being sought, machinery will be required for timber extraction and forest clearing. Clearly too there will be a gradual increase in the number of private and commercial vehicles using the new roads. Here British manufacturers will continue to encounter strong continental competition. With the opening up of bauxite and rutile mines in the creek-ridden Three Rivers Area there will be some demand for craft of various types including launches, lighters and tugs. The four large mining companies will continue to have substantial requirements for machinery and spares, so that British suppliers should pay particular attention to these important outlets. As the *per capita* income rises from its present figure of around £27 a year, imports of all types of consumer goods including provisions and made-up clothing will likewise increase.

Trading conditions

Trading in Sierra Leone is not unattended by difficulties and frustrations and in this respect it is no different from any of the other West African states. Local firms normally indulge in all aspects of trading activity and are prepared to import articles of any type. There is little specialization and lines which are doing well are often ordered in far greater quantities than the market can absorb. The greatest difficulty is to find a suitable agent for machinery, since few local companies possess the technical facilities and personnel to deal with repairs, maintenance and general after-sales servicing. Owing to the present lack of good communications, it is practically impossible to get any technical service at all outside Freetown.

In order to break into this market an exporter should carefully assess the sales potential before making permanent arrangements for representation in Sierra Leone. Firms would be well advised to write in the first place to Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. or to the Commercial Department of the British High Commission in Freetown, for general views as to the suitability of products for the local market and likely potential demand. Advice as to suitable local contracts is also readily available from these sources based on continuous observation of the commercial and economic scene. If these soundings indicate that the product stands a good chance, a senior executive should visit Sierra Leone to make personal contact with the importers and to survey methods of approach on the spot. Advertising matter or packaging should be designed to suit the African consumer, a point which is all too often overlooked. In some cases a totally new approach to the product image may be necessary to prevent a waste of time, money and effort and the only way to assess such factors accurately is to visit the country.

Road-making machinery at work on the busy road between Lunsar (near Marampa, the iron ore centre) and the Freetown-Bo road. Total cost of improvement, including dual carriageways over one section, is estimated at £1 million. A Commonwealth Assistance Loan of £180,000 has been made towards the cost of machinery. Consultant engineers are Rendel Palmer & Tritton of London. BP (West Africa) Ltd., are supplying all the fuel for the project.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPORTERS

Details of inquiries for United Kingdom products by overseas buyers, contracts open for tender, and agents wishing to represent United Kingdom firms, are published each week in the Board of Trade Journal *under the heading 'Information for Exporters'. Fuller information is also provided in the* Export Service Bulletin, *which is published by the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade.*

SIERRA LEONE TRADE JOURNAL

the only official trade journal for Sierra Leone. Published quarterly by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Publications Division), Freetown, on behalf of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, it contains illustrated features on Government and commercial industrial developments, trade statistics, import/export figures, returns of Companies, etc., etc. *Specimen copies with advertisement rates from:*

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THE SIERRA LEONEAN

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Further details from the Department of Information, Freetown.

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Government inquiry into shipbuilding

THE FOLLOWING statement was issued from No. 10 Downing Street, on November 20:

'The Government intend to set up an independent committee of inquiry into the shipbuilding industry with the object of establishing how the industry can best be equipped and organized to make it fully competitive in the world conditions of today, and what action can be taken by management, trades unions and the Government to this end.

'A further announcement will be made when the membership of the committee and its terms of reference have been settled.'

EFTA Ministerial meeting communique

THE FOLLOWING communiqué was issued by the European Free Trade Association following the Ministerial meetings at Geneva on November 19 and 20:

'The EFTA Council and the Joint Finland-EFTA Council held meetings at Ministerial level in Geneva on November 19-20. Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade (United Kingdom), was in the chair.

'Ministers have considered the report of the working party which had been studying the recent British economic measures and their implications for EFTA.

'The other Ministers pointed out to the British Ministers that the application of the 15 per cent charge on imports into the United Kingdom was inconsistent with the United Kingdom's obligations under the Convention and the Association agreement. It was generally urged on British Ministers that a firm date in a few months' time should be fixed for removing or reducing the charge. It was also urged that the charge should be reduced to 10 per cent in a matter of weeks, that imports should be exempted from the charge in all cases where there was bona fide evidence that contracts were concluded before October 27, and that the charge should not be applied to goods subject to quantitative restrictions (import quotas or others) in the United Kingdom.

'British Ministers, while not claiming that the surcharge came within the terms of the Convention and the Association agreement, pointed out that Article 19 provided for the use of quantitative restrictions on imports to correct a serious balance of payments deficit. Although such measures would have brought the United Kingdom within the terms of the Stockholm Convention, they would, in the British view, have been more damaging to EFTA and to the development of EFTA trade in the United Kingdom market. British Ministers affirmed that the charge was a temporary measure and that the British Government was firmly resolved in the interests of the United Kingdom, as well as of their EFTA partners, to reduce it and to abolish it at the earliest possible moment.

'They explained that it was not possible to fix precise dates for reducing and eliminating the surcharge but it was intended that this process would begin in a matter of months.

'As regards contracts, British Ministers drew attention to the fact that in response to the representations made by a number of EFTA Governments, provision had been included in the Finance Bill to relieve exporters who, under the terms of pre-existing contracts, would have had to bear the charge.

'Other Ministers requested the United Kingdom Government to undertake bilateral negotiations with EFTA countries about any losses forced upon individual firms which have concluded contracts relying upon the EFTA Convention.

'The Council of Ministers agreed to keep the situation under close and continuous review. They instructed the working party, which had examined the British economic situation, to reconvene in December with a view to preparing a new report on the recent developments and steps planned by the British Government to restore the equilibrium of the balance of payments. It was understood that legal rights of all Parties to the Agreement remained unprejudiced. The Ministerial Council decided to review the situation at its next meeting in February 1965.

'Furthermore, in order to provide better means for giving effect in future to the consultations provided for in Article 30 of the Convention, Ministers decided to set up an Economic Committee of senior officials from capitals to meet as frequently as necessary.

'The development of EFTA trade in agriculture was fully discussed by the Ministers. The first annual review of this trade had been most useful. The Ministers underlined the need for intra-EFTA co-operation in this sector. The annual review procedure will itself assist intensified efforts to expand intra-EFTA trade in agricultural goods. In the meantime two problems called for special attention, that of the surplus of certain products in some member countries, and that created in EFTA markets by dumped or subsidized supplies of agricultural products from third countries.

'On the Kennedy Round of tariff negotiations the Ministers welcomed the fact that all the main parties to the negotiations had met the GATT deadline for the tabling of "exceptions lists" to the general linear cut in industrial tariffs. In accordance with their stated policies from the inception of the idea of the Kennedy Round, the EFTA countries had either abstained from making any exceptions or had kept their lists to a bare minimum and thus confirmed their intention to make the Kennedy Round a success. They noted, however, that the exceptions lists tabled by some other parties to the negotiations created great problems for some EFTA countries.

'The EFTA Council reviewed the present situation regarding European integration. The British Ministers reported on recent contacts which they had had with member countries of the EEC at which there had been general recognition of the need to prevent any deepening of the gap between EEC and EFTA. The EFTA Ministers noted with interest recent suggestions for closer contact between EFTA and EEC, and agreed that all such possibilities and proposals should be given full and careful attention. Other Ministers also reported on meetings with members of the European Economic Community and the Commission.

'Ministers approved the proposals for accommodation for EFTA and expressed their gratitude to the Swiss authorities for the sympathetic consideration they had shown for EFTA's needs.'

The next meeting of the two councils at Ministerial level will be held in February 1965.

Colombo Plan Consultative Committee

FOLLOWING are points from the communique issued at the conclusion of the 16th Meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan at Lancaster House on November 20.

'The sixteenth meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia took place in London from November 17 to 20. Mr. Harold Wilson, the Prime Minister, gave the inaugural address. The Leader of the United Kingdom Delegation, Mrs. Barbara Castle, was elected chairman of the meeting. Countries represented at the meeting were:- Afghanistan, Australia, Bhutan, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, the Maldive Islands, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom, the United States and Vietnam. Cambodia was not represented. The meeting was attended by the Director and Staff from the Colombo Plan Bureau. Observers were present from the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the United Nations' Technical Assistance Board and Special Fund, and the Asian Productivity Organization.

'The Consultative Committee reviewed economic development in the Region during the past year, and the progress of the Colombo Plan. An assessment was made of the tasks ahead of the countries of the Region. The committee adopted the annual report which was drafted by officials at their meeting, preceding the meeting of the Consultative Committee.

'The committee agreed that the Colombo Plan should be extended for a further period of five years from 1966 to 1971.

'The committee recognized the importance of the United Nations' conference on trade and development, which has inaugurated a new phase in the international discussion of problems of development. The committee has itself devoted much attention to many of the problems with which the conference concerned itself, and the committee expressed the hope that the committee would continue to play a creative rôle in seeking solutions for these problems with special reference to the needs of the Region. . . .'

The communiqué continued: 'The indications are that the total agricultural output in the Region continued to rise only modestly in 1963-64; there were occasional food shortages in some countries. Nevertheless, many countries secured significant increases in agricultural production for export and in export earnings. Industrial production continued to expand in the Region as a whole in 1963, though it is to be borne in mind that the economy of the area is still dominated by agriculture, and only some countries have as yet a significant industrial sector.

'Development in the Region depends heavily on export earnings, and this, in turn, is strongly influenced by changes in the prices of the Region's main primary commodities, mainly rubber, tin, jute and tea. Experience was varied during the period; but because of increased production and more favourable prices for some products during the year 1963-64, the value of exports from the Region rose considerably. By contrast imports rose much less, partly because of restrictions imposed by member countries in 1962-63 in order to halt the deterioration in their external trade position. There was, however, some further rise in import prices. The net result was an improvement in the trade balance, and consequently in the balance on current account of the Region and in the reserves of member countries.

'There has been some increase in the amount of aid available to countries of the Region, though this has resulted from the more rapid disbursement of aid previously committed rather than from an increase in new commitments. Aid on a large scale will continue to be necessary if the area as a whole is to be able to finance development programmes at the same time as financing its essential current imports. The total aid provided by Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States of America to countries in the Region since the beginning of the Plan rose to $14,864 million. The value of the aid contributed in 1963-64 was $2,165 million. In addition, an increasing amount of aid is being provided by Regional members to each other, and there is substantial private investment in countries within the Region from member countries outside.

'The consultative committee welcomed the invitation of the Government of Pakistan to hold the 1965 meeting in Karachi.'

Anglo-Canadian trade talks

THE FOLLOWING joint communique was issued at the end of the Canada-United Kingdom bilateral discussions which were held at Ditchley Park, Oxford, on November 16 and 17. This meeting between groups of Canadian and British businessmen, led respectively by Captain Joseph Jeffery and Lord Tweedsmuir, was organized by the United Kingdom and Canadian Representative Committees of the Federation of Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce.

'*Canada as a market for British goods*: Canadians want to buy British goods and to adjust the trade imbalance with the United Kingdom. This was stated by Mr. V. O. Marquez, of the Northern Electric Co. Ltd. of Canada. But British manufacturers must be prepared to meet Canadian demands in terms of product styling, quality, technical standards, delivery and price. Canadian living standards are likely to increase by 18 per cent by 1970, and the United Kingdom can share in the increasing buoyancy of the Canadian economy. The action of the Canadian anti-dumping laws and procedures for valuation of goods for duty were discussed. Some hoped-for adjustments in the methods of using the former and of assessing the latter were urged by Mr. Peter Allen, chairman of the recently formed Committee for Exports to Canada of the British National Export Council.

'*British import surcharges*: Canadians expressed sympathy with the measures taken to meet the current balance of payments crisis in the United Kingdom. Some doubts were felt by delegates as to whether the temporary import surcharges would produce the required results. If the effect were to increase internal demand for United Kingdom manufactured goods, this could exert pressure on already scarce resources available for the production of these goods for export. Certain delegates also asked whether the crisis was as acute as had been indicated.

'On 1963 figures the temporary import surcharges would affect about 24 per cent of Canadian exports to the United Kingdom, and their earliest possible removal was urged by the conference, possibly in the same way as the phased reduction of the surcharges imposed by Canada in 1962.

'*GATT, the Kennedy Round and agriculture*: Sir Harold Woolley, President of the N.F.U., drew special attention to the emergence of the GATT as an instrument of international agriculture policy, and the conference recognized the great significance of the Kennedy Round aimed at reducing tariffs. Full support for these aims was pledged.

'*East-West trade*: The potential for the development of East-West trade was examined, and delegates noted the situation in regard to many subsidiaries of American firms in Canada. Trading with the Eastern bloc was almost entirely prohibited by present United States Government policy.

'In general the Canadians, like the British, see in trade an instrument for lessening tensions and improving relationships between the world's political power blocs.

'Mr. H. R. Mathys, deputy chairman of Courtaulds, referred to the basic problems of trade with the Iron Curtain countries. "Russians want to buy big and sell big," he declared. The main question was how to adjust to the specialized process of negotiating with powerful state buying agents, but this could be done with patience and enterprise. Confidence was expressed that the evident desire on the part of the Eastern bloc countries to become full partners in the world trading community was a positive factor in contributing towards the lowering of barriers in the political and economic spheres. Bilateral agreements favoured by the Eastern bloc countries gave opportunities for regular contact and review of policies, but are unusual between Western trading partners.

'*Overseas investment in Canada*: Mr. A. J. Little, the President of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, referred to the increasing inflow of United States capital to Canada and mentioned the stricter control measures now imposed on the shareholding of financial institutions. The United Kingdom share of overseas investment in Canada had been declining and a reversal of this trend would be welcomed. Canadians wanted more capital from the United Kingdom – it was both desirable and welcome, but greater Canadian participation was also needed. The future prospects for growth were extremely good.

'The conference viewed with concern the impending expiry of the Canada-United Kingdom Tax Treaty on December 31, 1964. It was urged that both Governments should take all possible urgent measures to ensure that effective arrangements are made to prevent disruption or hindrance to the expanding flow of trade and investment between Canada and Britain.

'Mr. McIntosh Reid, director of Rubismore Investment Company and vice-president of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, urged that more effective market research was necessary by potential investors in Canada, and Sir Nutcombe Hume, chairman of the Charterhouse Investment Trust, stated that over 90 per cent of the causes of failure of British-owned enterprises in Canada in the past was due to inadequate management resources. Only the best available would do, and British industry had learnt this the hard way. Delegates generally agreed that the most effective way of ensuring success by overseas investors was to combine with or purchase existing Canadian industries.

'*Management Education*: The conference attached the greatest importance to the development of Management Education and In-Plant training in both countries. The Chambers of Commerce should give a lead in encouraging greater use of training facilities at every opportunity. There was a major educational exercise to be done in this respect, and much research was still required.

'*Model Double Taxation Convention*: The Model Convention for Double Taxation within the Commonwealth drawn up by the Federation of Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce was considered by the conference. The convention was fully supported as a major contribution to the freer flow of capital and trade. It was recommended the urgent attention of the Canadian and United Kingdom Governments should be especially drawn to the convention in the course of re-negotiating the Canada-United Kingdom Tax Treaty which was due to expire in December, 1964.

'*Development of the United Kingdom and Canadian Committees*: The President of the Federation of Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce, Major-General Walford, chairman of Vickers of Canada, emphasized the very great value of bilateral meetings between the representatives of the business communities of the two countries. There was also a need for a wider dissemination of information about the work of the Federation and the maximum exploitation of the valuable personal contacts established.'

In closing the conference the joint-chairmen, Lord Tweedsmuir and Captain Jeffery, announced that the 1965 meeting of the two committees would be held in Canada in the autumn of that year.

Reviewing Committee on the export of works of art

THE 11th Annual Report of the Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art, covering the year ending June 30, has been published. Copies can be obtained from HM Stationery Office. Cmnd. 2502, price 2s. 6d.

Mr. Douglas Jay in the North-west

Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, is visiting the North Western Region from November 26 to 28.

The President will attend a dinner given by the Lancashire and Merseyside Industrial Development Association and visit development districts in the region, including Furness. The President will also meet the staff in the Board of Trade Regional Office in Manchester.

This is the first of a series of regional visits the President proposes to make over the next few months. He hopes to go to the North-east in December and to Scotland early in the New Year.

Board of Trade Minister's export tour

Mr. E. C. Redhead, Minister of State (Overseas) at the Board of Trade, is paying visits in the London and South Eastern Region during this week and on December 2, the second of his series of regional visits, started when he visited Scotland on November 4.

On November 23 he visited the office of the Board of Trade Controller for London and the South East at Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W.1, when he met the controller and his export officers. On November 25, he was expected to visit the offices and factory of a well-known manufacturer and exporter of cosmetics and industrial barrier creams in North London. On December 2, he is to visit exporting firms in the Brighton area, including manufacturers of electrical and communications equipment.

ACCIDENTS WASTE MORE TIME THAN DISPUTES

'In the year 1962-3 this country lost 1¾ million days through industrial disputes but in the same period we lost nearly 19 million days through accidents at work. So for every day lost through industrial disputes the nation lost eleven as the result of industrial accidents – many of which could be avoided. People must be made more conscious of the seriousness of this problem.' – *Mr. Richard Marsh, Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Labour, at an industrial safety reception in London on November 19.*

Revised trade marks fees

As was foreshadowed in the *Board of Trade Journal* on September 4, the Board of Trade have now made rules increasing trade marks fees. Under The Trade Marks (Amendment No. 2) Rules 1964 (S.I. 1964/1835), which were published on November 25, higher fees are charged for the renewal of trade mark registrations due to expire after January 26, 1965; and from that date there will be a general increase in registration and most miscellaneous fees.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable from HM Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. (by post 1s. 5½d.).

CoID members study NE industrial problems

Manufacturers in the North East of England met members of the Council of Industrial Design in Newcastle on November 26 for a one-day conference on 'Product Design and Management'. Organized by the Council of Industrial Design in conjunction with the North East Development Council, the conference afforded an opportunity for members of the CoID to study at first hand the problems of industry in the North East and how best the two sides might be linked to serve economic expansion.

Speakers at the conference included Mr. George Chetwynd, director, The North East Development Council; Mr. Paul Reilly, director, Council of Industrial Design; Mrs. Mary Adams, deputy chairman, The Consumers' Association and a member of council, CoID; Mr. Leslie Julius, joint managing director of the Hille Group of Companies and a member of council, CoID; Mr. Fred Ashford, consultant designer; and Mr. Dan Johnston, head of Industrial Division, CoID.

Board of Trade advance factories

Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, announced in answer to a written Parliamentary Question on November 18, that the Board of Trade will build 29 advance factories in the under-employed areas of the country. The locations and sizes of the factories will be:

	Area	Size (1,000 sq. ft.)
England		
North-east	The Consett/Stanley area	25·0
	Cramlington	25·0
	Crook	25·0
	Houghton-le-Spring	25·0
	Team Valley Estate, Gateshead-on-Tyne	25·0
	Tees-side (two)	25·0
		10·0
North-west (including Cumberland)	Cleator Moor	25·0
	Maryport	10·0
	The Merseyside area: North	25·0
	South	25·0
	Widnes	25·0
South-west	The Penzance area	10·0
	The Ilfracombe area	5·0
	The Camelford area	5·0
	The Helston area	5·0
Scotland	Port Glasgow	12·0
	Blantyre	12·0
	Bellshill	40·0
	Falkirk	40·0
	Queenslie Estate, Glasgow (two)	12·0
		10·0
	The Kilsyth/Kirkintilloch area	12·0
	The Carluke area	12·0
	The Cumnock area	12·0
Wales		
North	The Blaenau Ffestiniog area	10·0
	The Pwllheli area	10·0
South	The Milford area	10·0
	The Pontardulais area	10·0

Note:

This programme was foreshadowed by the President in his speech in the Budget debate on November 12, when he said:

> '. . . to speed up modernization and higher productivity in the under-employed areas, we propose to launch a new programme of Government-financed advance factories in the development districts. This is the quickest way, in addition to many other efforts now in train, to stimulate positive new development, which is what we all want in the least fully employed areas.'

This is the largest single programme of advance factories announced in recent years. It amounts to almost 500,000 square feet of factories and is expected to cost about £2 million. Earlier programmes were announced in July and November 1962, April 1963 and April 1964.

In preparing the programme the Board of Trade have taken account of the comparative needs of various parts of the country, the availability of existing factory space and the suitability of available sites.

All the factories will be built on sites providing room for expansion so that tenants' needs can be met if they require more space than originally proposed. Extensions have been provided for a number of factories in earlier programmes.

The new factories should be ready for occupation in 1966, but a few may be available earlier.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES

Readers are reminded that subscription and sales inquiries should be addressed to the publishers at any of the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 423 Oxford St., London, W.1; 13A Castle St., Edinburgh 2; 39 King St., Manchester 2; 35 Smallbrook, Ringway, Birmingham 5; 109 St. Mary St., Cardiff; 50 Fairfax St., Bristol 1; 80 Chichester St., Belfast; or through any bookseller.

Telephone inquiries should be made to Waterloo 4944, Ext. 1195.

Vacant Government Factories in the NE

The Aycliffe Industrial Estate, near Darlington, County Durham, where a number of premises are available. The view shows sites available for development.

THE NORTH-EAST of England is a region of change and not of decline. The pattern of employment is changing: on the one hand the rationalization of the area's traditional industries has reduced their labour forces, and on the other very many new industries are providing a steadily increasing number of new jobs. In this latter connection the Government's Industrial Estates, administered by the Industrial Estates Management Corporation for England have played an important part, and in the last two years employment on the Estates has risen by over 11,000. Today close on 76,000 people are at work in a variety of modern industries.

It is significant that of the 14 million sq. ft. of factory space on the Estates only 65,000 sq. ft. is available for new firms, due to successful tenants moving out to larger premises.

The Government's 'advance factory' programme is proving most successful. Twelve units have been completed and of these seven are occupied (four are already being extended). Negotiations for the letting of three others are nearly completed. The remaining two, each of 10,000 sq. ft., are available for immediate occupation. Three others (two of 51,171 sq. ft. and one of 26,470 sq. ft.) are now under construction.

The two 10,000 sq. ft. 'Advance' units are located at *Blyth, Northumberland, and Shildon. Co. Durham,* and details are as follows:

Each has a single storey production area of 8,000 sq. ft. The roof is of patent metal decking with continuous roof lights. The office and ancillary area has, at ground floor, an area of 2,000 sq. ft., and a further area of 2,000 sq. ft. suitable for storage or additional offices at first-floor level. Clear height of 14ft. 6in. to 17ft. 0in. is allowed over the production area. Space heating is provided by oil-fired warm-air heaters. Services into factory – electricity 100 K.V.A., gas 1,000 cu. ft. per hour, water 3,000 gallons per day.

At the *Hartlepools Industrial Estate, Co. Durham,* a 26,470 sq. ft. unit is under construction with completion scheduled for February, 1965.

It has a single storey production area of 21,000 sq. ft. with a clear working height of 17ft.-18ft. 6in. The roof is of steel decking with lantern lights and ventilators over. Allowance is made for the support of two 10 ton cranes. The single storey office block has an area of 2,500 sq. ft. Ancillary buildings, including boiler and transformer houses, store, time office, male and female toilets, switch, first-aid, rest, cloak and tea rooms, have a total area of 3,180 sq. ft. Heating is supplied by L.P. Hot Water through unit heaters and convectors. Services into factory – electricity 200 K.V.A., gas 1,500 cu. ft. per hour, water 8,000 gallons per day.

A 51,171 sq. ft. unit is being constructed at *Chester-le-Street, Co. Durham,* and another at *West Simonside, Jarrow, Co. Durham.* They should be available for occupation in March 1965 and August 1965 respectively. Details are as follows:

Each has a single storey production area of 42,000 sq. ft. with a clear working height of 17ft.-18ft. 6in. The roof is of steel decking with lantern lights and ventilators over. Allowance is made for the support of four 10 ton cranes. The two storey office block has an area of 4,410 sq. ft. Ancillary buildings, including boiler and transformer houses, store, time office, male and female toilets, switch, first-aid, cloak and tea rooms, have a total area of 3,930 sq. ft. Heating is supplied by medium pressure hot water through unit heaters and convectors. Services into factory – electricity 400 K.V.A., gas 2,000 cu. ft. per hour, water 15,000 gallons per day.

The foregoing are located in 'Development Districts' and are designed to meet the requirements of all types of medium and light industry. They may be leased for 21 years or purchased on a freehold or leasehold basis depending on siting, and are eligible for 25 per cent capital grant if purchased prior to completion. Land is allowed for at least 100 per cent future expansion. Machinery grants, 'depreciation holiday', and BOTAC loans and grants are available. Ministry of Labour grants for training may also be obtained.

Rents range from 4s. to 4s. 9d. per sq. ft.

Due, in many instances, to expansion by tenant firms, existing factories become available at rents ranging between 2s. and 4s. 6d. per sq. ft. Currently available in North East England are:

Bowesfield, Stockton, Co. Durham

A steel framed, brick built unit of 23,840 sq. ft. (including a two storey office block) consisting of centre clerestory bay with 18ft. 0in. headroom and two side bays of 13ft. 0in. and 10ft. 0in. headroom.

Team Valley Estate, Gateshead

A steel framed, brick built unit of 16,750 sq. ft. (including a two storey office block). Clear headroom of 13ft. 0in. over production area.

Aycliffe, nr. Darlington, Co. Durham

A 12,120 sq. ft. single storey brick building with flat roof, office and toilet accommodation, central heating and other services.

In addition a number of buildings ranging from 1,000 to 8,000 sq. ft. are available at Aycliffe.

Inquiries regarding the foregoing should be addressed to: The Secretary, The Industrial Estates Management Corporation for England, Team Valley, Gateshead-on-Tyne 11. (Tel. Low Fell 76071) or any office of the Board of Trade.

Lanarkshire firm's double expansion project

MORE THAN 90 new jobs are expected from a double expansion move by a Lanarkshire sports equipment manufacturer. Earlier this year they received Board of Trade approval for the addition of a new office block, and now they are to get an additional 14,000 square feet of factory space—both at the Carfin Industrial Estate. The firm, Millard Brothers Ltd., a subsidiary of Grampian Holdings Ltd., already lease through Industrial Estates Management Corporation for Scotland factory space totalling nearly 100,000 square feet at Carfin, where they produce a wide variety of sporting goods including Milbro fishing tackle, air guns and dartboards. A steadily increasing demand for these products both at home and overseas (exports currently account for about 20 per cent of output) has induced the company to expand its production lines.

A breakdown of the new job potential shows that there will be work for about 35 men and 62 women, mainly of a clerical and semi-skilled nature. Recruitment has already started and will build up steadily until the new work force total is reached, and the new premises are available.

New factory for West Lothian

BRUCE PEEBLES & CO. LTD., Edinburgh, are to build a new 22,500 sq. ft. fabrication factory beside their existing distribution transformer factory at Broxburn, West Lothian. Due for completion in the middle of next year, the new factory will eventually provide employment for 50-100 men.

Foundation stone of new NI factory laid

THE FOUNDATION STONE of Carreras new cigarette factory at Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim, was laid on November 17 by Lord Wakehurst, Governor of Northern Ireland. The factory building is expected to cost £1½ million, and the complete plant and buildings to cost between £3 million and £4 million.

The factory is planned to be fully operational in 12 months, but special measures have been introduced to start production six months ahead of schedule. It will eventually have a work force of about 2,000.

New factory for Skelmersdale, Lancs.

United Gas Industries Ltd., announce the building of a new factory in Skelmersdale New Town, Lancs., for its subsidiary, Vacuum Metallurgical Developments Limited. The operating conditions necessary for the scientific processes developed by the company and the increasing volume of business have made the move necessary and the company has had the co-operation of the Board of Trade and the Skelmersdale Development Corporation in securing an ideal site with space for future expansion.

At the new factory, the commercial potential of the company's metallizing processes will be full exploited in the packaging, electrical and thermal insulation industries. Research into new developments will continue, and the Development Department will be moved with the factory to Skelmersdale. The company will continue to make its high vacuum furnaces, welding chambers and other scientific equipment.

Revision of Purchase Tax Notice No. 78

NOTICE No. 78, which is issued by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to provide information about goods chargeable with purchase tax, has been revised and brought up-to-date. The new edition reproduces the Tax Schedule as enacted by the Purchase Tax Act 1963, and incorporates all amendments which have been issued.

Copies of the new edition, which supersedes that dated January 1963, are being supplied to all trades registered for purchase tax purposes and to trade associations and the trade press.

Export rebates

THE COMMISSIONERS of Customs and Excise made the following announcement on November 18:

1. **General.** The legislative proposals for the Export Rebates scheme announced in the Government White Paper of October 26 are included in the Finance Bill published on November 18. An initial notice by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise was issued on October 26 advising exporters to retain evidence, in the form of normal commercial documents and accounting records, of export transactions from that date.

Additional information for exporters on the broad outlines of the scheme is set out below. This information is provisional only, and in particular is subject to Parliamentary approval of the Bill in its present form. A further notice will be issued later giving comprehensive directions and setting out the procedure to be followed in claiming rebate.

2. **Eligible Goods.** In general, rebate will be payable on produce or manufactures of the United Kingdom.

(a) exported under a contract of sale (or before or after an actual sale) to a buyer not ordinarily resident, or in the case of a company, incorporated, in the United Kingdom (export sales to the Government or any public authority of any country outside the United Kingdom are also eligible);

(b) permanently exported for use outside the United Kingdom in a trade or business controlled from the United Kingdom; or

(c) exported under a hire contract for use outside the United Kingdom for a period of not less than one year.

Additionally, rebate may be paid in respect of goods exported on hire and subsequently sold.

The definition of 'produce or manufactures of the United Kingdom' will be set out in a Treasury Order to be made after the passing of the Bill. The percentage rate of rebate appropriate to each class or description of goods will also be fixed by Treasury Order. These Orders will be subject to the approval of Parliament.

3. **Value.** Rebate will be caculated on the 'export value' of the goods which, in the majority of cases, will be the actual selling price. There will be special provisions relating to hired goods.

4. **Special cases.**

(i) A Treasury Order will be made laying down special conditions for payment of rebate on ships and aircraft exported from the United Kingdom.

(ii) Goods shipped as stores or goods used in the repair of ships or aircraft in the United Kingdom will not be eligible for rebate.

5. **Eligible Applicants.** Applications may claim rebate only in respect of qualifying transactions for which they are responsible: in general, the applicant must be beneficially entitled to the price or rental accruing from the overseas purchaser or hirer. Alternatively, if no price or rental is due in respect of the goods, they must be shown to have been permanently exported for use outside the United Kingdom in a trade or business carried on by the applicant or any company directly or indirectly controlled by him.

6. **Claims to Rebate.** It is intended that claims shall be made quarterly in arrear.

Rebate will not be payable where the total value of goods exported by an applicant does not exceed £2,000 in any one year. Claimants will *not* be required to establish the actual indirect tax burden incurred in the production or carriage of particular consignments of exported goods; rebate will be paid at the appropriate flat rate prescribed in the Treasury Order.

Claims will be subject to control and verification by H.M. Customs and Excise, based in general upon normal commercial documents and accounting records. Where satisfied the Customs will pay rebate direct to the claimant. They will have powers for subsequent recovery of any overpayments of rebate.

Forms for claiming rebate will be obtainable in due course from Customs and Excise offices. Any exporter intending to claim rebate is advised to notify the local officer of Customs and Excise so that the necessary forms and copies of further notices can be sent to him when they become available.

Export trade lecture postponed

The second Royal Society of Arts lecture on the development of export trade, which was to have been held at the Bristol College of Science and Technology on December 4 (*Board of Trade Journal*, October 30, page 959) has been postponed till further notice.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions came into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below anid stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by December 11, 1964.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.02	Chloropentafluoroethane .	Monochloropentafluoroethane.	December 31, 1965	6631
29.16	Triethyl *O*-acetylcitrate .	Acetyl triethyl citrate .	December 31, 1965	6572
29.31	*N*-(1:1:2:2-Tetrachloroethanesulphenyl)-cyclohex-4-ene-1:2-dicarboxyimide	N-(1, 1, 2, 2, Tetrachloroethyl-sulphenyl as Δ cyclohexane dicarboximade	December 31, 1965	6622
29.35	Cyanuric acid . .	Hexahydro - sym - triazine trione.	December 31, 1965	6624
29.35	Mebhydrolin napadisylate	Mebhydrolin napadisylate B.P.C.	December 31, 1965	6619
48.04	Paper made from 100 per cent rag pulp of a weight of more than 480 but less than 610 grammes per square metre, and having minimum elongations of 20 per cent in the machine direction and 17% in the cross direction at a moisture content of between 6 per cent and 7 per cent, in rolls.	Extensible insulating paper	December 31, 1965	7956

Note:

Withdrawal of Application.

Interested parties will wish to know that the application for temporary exemption from import duty in respect of the chemical covered by the following description and advertised in the *Board of Trade Journal* on the date shown has been withdrawn.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference	Date Published
29.44	Erythromycin phosphate.	as in previous column	December 31, 1964	6544	August 21 1964 (page 375)

Note:

The following item is a re-advertisement, under a revised definition, of an application which was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 20, 1964 (page 1107) under tariff heading 81.02.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
81.02	Molybdenum powder, of a purity not less than 99 per cent.	Molybdenum powder .	December 31, 1965	8265

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty.

The date given in paragraph four under the above heading in some copies of the Board of Trade Journal *of November 20, page 1107, was incorrect. It should have read December 4.*

Applications for re-imposition of import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE, Tariff Division, have received applications for the reimposition of import duty as from January 1, 1965, on the following items which are at present temporarily exempt from import duty.

Tariff heading	Description
29.02	*sym* Dichlorotetrafluoroethane.
44.28	Work tops or work top material, moulded in one piece, having one edge upturned and the opposite edge downturned and thickened, made of wood particles bonded with synthetic resin, with the under-surface covered with brown paper impregnated with synthetic resin and with the upper surface finished with patterned paper impregnated with synthetic resin and with the core uncovered at the end.
73.14	Iron or steel wire of a diameter not less than 0·049 inch nor more than 0·151 inch, and having a coating of nickel of not less than 0·0001 inch in thickness.
85.15	Airborne radio navigation aid apparatus, the following: Interrogator/responsers, being transistorized pulse transmitter/receivers used for distance measuring.

Imports of rum from the Dollar Area

THE BOARD OF TRADE announced in Notice to Importers No. 1088, dated November 27, that the quota for imports of rum from the Dollar Area will be at the unchanged level of £90,000 c.i.f. for the calendar year 1965.

Applications will be considered from accredited agents of overseas suppliers in dollar countries or from other importers who can establish a direct interest in the trade in rum.

Applications on form ILB/A (or TIP/A) must reach the Board of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Hillgate House, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, not later than December 11, 1964. Page 1 should be completed; on Page 2 only the desired value of the licence need be stated; on page 3 and copies, the applicant's name and address and the description of goods (Rum) should be entered.

'Flag Discrimination' - transport users' views

IN A BROCHURE entitled 'Flag Discrimination', the International Chamber of Commerce have published the views of transport users on the effects of Governmental measures giving preference to ships of particular flags. The report recognizes the desire of countries with young merchant fleets to ensure adequate custom for their fleets but demonstrates, by examples, that, in the long run, the use of restrictive and discriminatory measures to achieve this desire is harmful to traders, disruptive to the free flow of international trade and the economics of world shipping and highly detrimental to the economies of the countries practising it. Copies of the brochure (No. 232) may be obtained from British National Committee, International Chamber of Commerce, High Holborn House, 52/54, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

N.West tourism to be discussed at BTA conference

NEARLY 300 delegates representing every aspect of the travel and holiday industry in the North-west of England are expected to attend the North West Tourist Conference at Blackpool on December 2. The conference has been called by the British Travel Association, with the support of the Board of Trade, the purpose of which is to review the tourist attractions and resources of the North-west region and discuss the future development of existing information and publicity services, together with accommodation, transport, shopping, entertainment and other visitor requirements.

Delegates will represent local authorities, transport undertakings, hotels, restaurants, tour operators, retail services, brewers and licensed victuallers throughout Lancashire, Cheshire, Cumberland and Westmorland.

Speakers will include Mr. L. J. Lickorish, general manager of the British Travel Association; Mr. F. J. Evans, regional planning officer for Scotland; Mr. L. Waller, traffic manager for Ribble Motor Services; Mr. J. S. Hayter, managing director of Blossoms Hotel, Chester; and Mr. H. Porter, director of publicity and information for Blackpool.

New Books

African Research is a new service of news reports and documentation of events throughout the whole continent of Africa. It takes the form of two bulletins a month, respectively 'Economic, Financial and Technical' and 'Political, Social and Cultural', each containing a digest of information drawn from attributed sources (mostly African newspapers and international organizations), and each arranged by subject matter with subdivisions by country. The two series of monthly bulletins each have their own quarterly cumulative indexes and are available on separate subscriptions. Taken as a whole, the new service invites comparison with the similar documentation of Africa offered by the fortnightly service of the *African Recorder* (New Delhi, M. H. Samuel Rs. 85 a year). The main differences lie in the greater quotation of British and Indian newspapers to be found in the *African Recorder*, its greater frequency, and – most important, perhaps – the more conveniently assembled and wider ranging information on commercial and economic matters in the separate 'Economic, Financial and Technical' bulletin of *Africa Research*. The longer established *African Recorder* also differs from the new service in presenting its contents country by country, rather than subject by subject. *Africa Research*, like the other, is supplied in a looseleaf binder, and it is published from Exeter. The distributors, who handle all subscriptions are Messrs. Eric Anderson, 87, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. Subscriptions: Economic, Financial and Technical bulletin, £26 15s.; Political and Cultural bulletin, 15 guineas; combined subscription, £36 15s. (looseleaf binder 25s.). 1964 back numbers from January are offered at 25 guineas the set.

Wholesale and Retail Distribution in South Africa. Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa, 2nd Floor, Allied Building, Bree Street, Johannesburg (72 pages. 15c.). This factual memorandum, prepared for submission to the Association's 1964 Congress, describes some of the main features of the South African commercial distribution system, and outlines the major changes in internal structure and practice which are now taking place – for example, the development of self-service stores, resale price maintenance, trading stamps and shop hours. This is followed by a consideration of developments particularly affecting distribution in smaller towns. The report also examines the need for, and the methods of providing, assistance for the small trader; the resources needed in distribution; the relationship between consumers and distributors; and distribution for the non-European population. Annexed tables reproduce a summary of the preliminary results of the South African census of wholesale and retail distributive trade, 1960-1961, and calculations of the profitability and productivity of the retail distributive trade.

Israel Export Directory 1964 (128 pp. Israel Export Institute, 47 Nahlat Benyamin St., Tel Aviv. No price given). This is a new edition of the directory previously entitled *Israel Industry and Export Trade*. In their foreword to the new edition the publishers explain that the directory has no pretensions to being a complete survey of Israel's industries, for the manufacturers included are only those who have already competed successfully in world markets. The contents are now arranged in classified order, and a new alphabetical list of firms has been added.

Guide Economique de la Republique d'Haiti. (193 pages from Institut Haiten de Statistique, Port au Prince. No price given). Very little up-to-date statistical information is available on Haiti. This pocket-size guide improves the situation by presenting brief statistical tables on population, production, trade, finance and related matters. Some tables give retrospective figures to 1950. The rest of the booklet describes, amongst other things, the geography of the country and gives directory information on firms, banks, co-operatives and many other organizations. The scope of the booklet is wide – a factor which, taken in conjunction with the small page size, limits the detail given in some cases.

El Salvador en Graficas 1963 (71 pages. Free from the Ministerio de Economica, Direccion General de Estadistia y Censos, El Salvador) is published annually. From 1955 to 1959 it appeared under the title *Hechos y Cifras de El Salvador*. Selected statistics are presented in graphic forms easily understood by the layman. Figures given are much less detailed than those appearing in the *Anuario Estadistico* and its quarterly supplement which is issued by the same government department. The statistics are preceded by an article on the national economy and there are short introductions to several of the tables.

Handbook of Household Surveys; A Practical Guide for inquiries on Levels of Living. (Provisional Edition). United Nations Statistical Office (*Studies in Methods, Series F, No.* 10. 172 pages 15s. from H.M. Stationery Office and Government bookshops). This handbook is intended to serve as a practical guide for persons concerned with general multi-subject sample household surveys aimed at measuring several different aspects of the living conditions of the population. It indicates the basic types of questions and methods which are both practical and useful for obtaining broad statistical assessmens of certain aspects of levels of living conditions. The first part deals with the household as the unit of enumeration, and the usefulness as indicators of levels of living of statistics of demographic characteristics, health, food consumption and nutrition, housing conditions and facilities, educational characteristics and cultural activities, employment and the economic level of the household. The second part consists of methodological material on sampling and collection techniques.

Supplement to the Statistical Handbook of the Sheep and Wool Industry, 1964. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Canberra (170 pages. Government printer, Canberra. Price not given). This Supplement extends the statistics given in the 3rd edition of the *Statistical Handbook*, published in December 1961, and covers the period from 1955 to 1963. Several new tables are included and both private and published sources of information are tapped. Figures are given of the Australian sheep population and include numbers of animals and sizes of holdings. The statistics of the clip cover overseas trade, processing and manufacture, as well as sales, prices and stocks. The final section of the book gives details of production and availability of other apparel fibres.

An Introduction to Numerical Control of Machine Tools, by O. S. Puckle and J. R. Arrowsmith. (272 pages. Chapman and Hall, 45s.) The book provides an introduction to the numerical control of machine tools for those who wish to understand the various systems that can be used for point-to-point and contouring work. The author discusses most aspects of the subject, but details of the electrical and mechanical design of the tools are deliberately omitted. This book is not intended to be a guide to all systems available, but it does describe the principles underlying the different types and explains the various number codes that can be used. It describes the devices for recording and reading the information received, the servosystems in use and the procedures involved in data preparation and programming. The book concludes with an argument for the use of numerical control and a discussion of the types of work for which it can be used. It includes a bibliography.

Air Law, by G. A. Seabrooke (323 pages. University of London Press, 37s. 6d.). This book outlines the law of air transport and examines those aspects of general law which contribute to a full understanding of air law. The author deals first with the legal system generally, with particular reference to the law relating to contract and tort. He then considers statute law relating to air transport. The final chapters are devoted to a survey of the history and general principles of national and international legislation on air transport. The more important international organizations in this field are dealt with, followed by a consideration of the terms and conditions of carriage by air of passengers, baggage and goods, and of the liability of air carriers to their employees and to third parties. The last chapter explains the elements of insurance law.

Giro Credit Transfer Systems, by F. P. Thomson. In the notice in our issue of October 30, it was stated that this book dealt with 'South American countries' among others. This was a slip for 'African countries,' and the author has since pointed out to us that at present no South American country has a giro system.

A LIBRARY FOR EXPORTERS

Foreign trade statistics and other economic statistics from almost every country in the world are freely available for reference in the Board of Trade **Statistics and Market Intelligence Library** *at Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. This is a modern well-equipped library of over 85,000 volumes. It has a reading-room for visitors, and provides a document-copying service. There are trade directories covering 150 countries, and an expanding collection of trade catalogues of foreign manufacturers. A brochure describing the library's services more fully is available on request.*

The library opens from 9 to 5.30, Mondays to Fridays. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 368, or Telex No. 25977.)

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Parliamentary Answers

Below is a selection of Parliamentary answers of interest to trade and industry

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18

BoT Advance Factories

A statement by Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, concerning the Government's new programme for advance factories, appears on page 1160 of this issue.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19

Monopolies Commission reports

The President was asked what plans he had for speeding-up the references to, and the reports from, the Monopolies Commission; and what action he proposed to take to act speedily upon receipt of these reports; and whether this would include action upon the report connected with electrical components used in motor cars. In reply Mr. George Darling, Minister of State (Home) replied that the President had arranged for these matters to be reviewed. With regard to the last part of the question, three of the four recommendations in the report had been dealt with; the remaining recommendation, concerning the publication of prices and terms, had wider implications which were being studied.

Imports and exports of live cattle

In reply to a questioner the Minister of State (Home) gave information as to the number of live cattle, bulls, bullocks, cows and heifers imported and exported into the United Kingdom in the nine months to the latest convenient date.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20

Control of office building

In a further statement concerning the control of office building, the President said: 'An office development permit will be needed for building or rebuilding which involves the provision of office space, whether or not it is in an office building, for example, office space in a warehouse, shop or factory building, as well as for the change of use of existing premises to office space. In the case of factories within the Greater London Council area, however, for which planning permission covering both industrial and office floor space was given before November 5, and for which the Board of Trade had granted an industrial development certificate in respect of the industrial floor space, a permit will not be required in respect of the office floor space.

'Planning permission, for this purpose and for the purpose of the other exemptions referred to in the statement by the First Secretary of State on November 4, means either an outline or a detailed planning permission.

'Applications for office development permits cannot yet be considered; I shall make a further statement as soon as possible.'

ECGD guarantees

The President was asked what the total outstanding guarantees of the Export Credits Guarantee Department amounted to on January 1, and on October 26, and what was his estimate for December 31, 1964.

In reply the Minister of State (Overseas) said: The figures of ECGD liability under guarantees current at January 1, and October 31 (the nearest convenient date to October 26) and estimates for December 31, are as follows:

£m.

	Jan. 1	Oct. 31	Dec. 31
Section 1	918·7	1,016·1	1,040
Section 2 (Other than amounts outstanding under economic assistance loans) . .	190·5	288·3	315
Total . . .	1,109·2	1,304·4	1,355
Amounts outstanding under economic assistance loans .	193·5	241·5	257

British Overseas Commercial Representatives' visits during December, 1964 to February, 1965

THE FOLLOWING British Trade Commissioners and Commercial Diplomatic Officers are expected to be in this country during December 1964 to February 1965:

INDIA (Madras)	H. F. Codling	British Trade Commissioner	From December	Has also served as British Trade Commissioner in Pakistan (Lahore, and Canada (Halifax).
JAMAICA (Kingston)	D. H. Mather	British Trade Commissioner	January	Has served as Assistant British Trade Commissioner in Pakistan (Lahore), Nigeria (Lagos and Ibadan), and as British Trade Commissioner in Nigeria (Enugu).
PAKISTAN (Karachi)	N. A. McGregor	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	January/February	In present post since 1963.
TRINIDAD (Port of Spain)	J. H. Walsh	British Trade Commissioner	February	Has served as Assistant British Trade Commissioner in Canada (Winnipeg), and as British Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong and Nigeria (Kaduna and Enugu).
TUNISIA (Tunis)	E. H. Noble	Second Secretary (Commercial)	From December	In present post since 1962.
UNITED STATES (Washington, D.C.)	J. B. Cullen	Counsellor (Commercial)	January	In present post since 1960.

British firms and organizations which wish to meet any of these officers to discuss specific export problems are asked to write for an appointment. It would be helpful if the nature of the problem, in particular the commodities involved, could be stated.

Those firms and organizations which would wish to see an officer *only* if an appointment in their own area could be arranged should contact the appropriate Board of Trade Regional Office, or in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast. Those which would either prefer or would be prepared, if necessary, to meet the officer for an interview in London should approach Tours Section, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Firms are reminded that the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, are in close touch with all overseas representatives and would be glad to advise British firms on matters relating to their export trade. Regional Officers of the Board of Trade or, in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, are also available for consultation on export matters.

REPORTS FOR UNITED KINGDOM EXPORTERS ON FIRMS OVERSEAS

UNITED KINGDOM exporters may wish to know more about a firm abroad which has offered to do business with them. The Board of Trade keeps records about the standing, activities and influence of many firms abroad, and will make inquiries about any particular firm not already on record. These are not credit reports (for which the inquirers should apply to banks and other agencies) but they are useful in deciding the suitability of the overseas trader as a sales outlet. Requests for reports should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, or to the appropriate Regional office of the Board.

£500
per year
per family
—
that's what
NORWAY'S
IMPORTS
cost !

Here is proof—if any were needed—of the fallacy of trying to equate the size of a market with its population statistics; for the market's needs and its ability to pay are of equal or greater importance. On a per capita basis, Norway is one of the world's biggest importers, and she buys more per head from Britain than any other country except Ireland and New Zealand.

The Norwegian market is expanding steadily and Britain's share of around 15% can be greatly expanded too. EFTA, which already cuts import duties on British goods by 60% and is expected to abolish them altogether by 1966, gives to British exporters an important and growing advantage over their principal competitors.

Norway welcomes British goods, and Norwegian newspapers—in which hundreds of British products are advertised every week—are very willing to help you in establishing your products in the Norwegian market. Our London office has on its staff people who have lived in Norway for long periods and visit it frequently. It can help you with valuable market data.

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Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £m.	19,984	—	15,988	15,258	15,258	9,095	3,478	922	688	591	1,205				
1959	104	105	106	105	105	95	108	94	115	113	109	+174	+ 73	+15	+49
1960	109	112	114	110	109	98	119	110	127	129	114	+592	+520	+48	+37
1961	113	114	122	116	111	100	129	130	135	137	121	+319	+230	+36	+29
1962	113	115	127	122	113	101	128	119	130	141	124	+101	+ 33	+22	+39
1963	117	119	135	129	118	103	130	107	131	146	132	+133	+ 89	+15	+30
1963															
1st quarter	113	113	130	125	114	101	115	104	126	101	116	— 20	+ 56	—16	N/C
2nd quarter	116	118	132	128	117	102	129	109	128	150	128	+ 38	— 9	+22	—5
3rd quarter	116	120	138	130	120	105	135	106	130	164	140	— 36	— 33	—19	—6
4th quarter	123	124	138	132	121	105	140	109	140	168	143	+151	+ 75	+28	+41
1964															
1st quarter	121	127	141	134	121	106	144	115	145	175	151	+ 96	+ 94	— 4	+ 4
2nd quarter	121	127	143	135	120	105	148	120	144	181	152	+146	+120	+12	+ 1
3rd quarter		127*				106									
1964															
April	..	127	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	127	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	127	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	127*	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	..	127*	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	126*	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand†	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers			Unfilled vacancies for adults					
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change			
	at 1958 prices													at current prices		
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	series shown in thousands						1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—							3,748	3,176	
1959	101	135	109·6	+0·6	103·4	114·2	117·4	433	+ 31	..	157	+21	..	106	105	+153
1960	117	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	337	— 96	..	212	+55	..	121	112	—258
1961	120	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	— 32	..	213	+ 1	..	117	116	— 1
1962	115	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·2	419	+114	..	149	—64	..	120	119	+115
1963	135	117	121·7	+2·0	104·5	122·0	141·3	502	+ 83	..	144	— 5	..	129	128	+113
1963																
1st quarter	117	100	121·4	+3·1	103·6	121·4	139·4	627	+136	+42	113	— 7	— 5	120	124	+ 82
2nd quarter	123	105	122·1	+1·6	104·2	121·8	140·9	504	—123	—58	147	+34	+33	127	127	+ 34
3rd quarter	130	100	121·3	+1·3	104·2	122·1	141·5	428	— 76	—34	157	+10	+ 6	132	131	+ 2
4th quarter	135	117	122·1	+2·1	106·1	122·6	143·3	450	+ 22	+50	157	Nil	—34	136	132	— 5
1964																
1st quarter	140	121	123·2	+1·5	107·9	124·0	145·8	445	— 5	+42	182	+25	— 5	145	134	— 69
2nd quarter	148	125*	125·5	+2·8	107·8	125·0	147·4	355	— 90	—58	230	+48	+33	147	133	—113
3rd quarter	156*	113*	126·5	+4·3	108·6*	125·6*	149·3	311	— 44	—34	242	+12	+ 6	147	132	
1964																
April	144	123*	124·7	+2·0	108·1	124·8	146·7	394	— 19	—20	212	+10	+14	146	127	..
May	147	126*	125·7	+2·9	107·6	125·1	147·4	357	— 37	—23	227	+15	+ 9	144	140	..
June	148	125*	126·2	+3·4	107·8	125·2	148·2	315	— 42	—33	251	+24	+13	152	132	..
July	151*	120*	126·2	+4·0	108·1	125·5	149·0	303	— 12	—15	250	— 1	+ 3	138	125	..
August	154*	117*	126·7	+4·7	108·6*	125·7*	149·3	314	+ 11	+10	239	—11	— 9	153	140	..
September	156*	113*	126·7	+4·4	109·2*	125·7*	149·7	315	+ 1	+11	239	Nil	— 7	151	131	..
October			126·8	+4·1	110·2*	125·9*	149·8	332	+ 17	+27	233	— 6	—12	146	133	..
November								338*	+ 6*	+19	230	— 3	—16			..

† NOT seasonally adjusted. * Provisional.

United Kingdom trade in October

Exports

THE VALUE OF EXPORTS has been tending downwards since the first quarter. This follows the marked rise in the fourth quarter last year and the early months of this year. Because of this earlier rise the average level so far this year, has been 4 per cent more than the average for the year 1963.

The most recent trend is best illustrated by comparing seasonally adjusted figures for the four months July-October with those for the second quarter so as to avoid the distortions caused by the postal strike in July; the monthly rate of £349 million in July-October was £2 million, nearly 1 per cent down, on the second quarter and slightly below the fourth quarter last year. There has been a sharp setback in recent months in exports to Western Europe, especially to Common Market countries. This was only partly offset by a marked recovery in shipments to the sterling area and a continued moderate recovery to North and Latin America. Exports of machinery have been falling and non-manufactures, partly reflecting falling wool prices, have continued to decline but exports of semi-manufactures, especially of chemicals and of metals and metal manufactures, have increased substantially.

Imports

Imports remain high but the growth has been slowing down this year and may have stopped in the last few months. In the period July-October they were £459 million a month (seasonally adjusted), slightly less than in the second quarter. The rising trend in both industrial materials and finished manufactures has flattened in recent months and imports of fuels fell a little. Food imports increased moderately. In the first ten months of this year imports were 14 per cent more than the average for 1963. About one quarter of this increase was attributable to higher prices; there has been little change in import prices in the last few months.

Trade balance

With exports falling a little and imports remaining high, the trade deficit has continued to increase. In the last four months it averaged £51 million a month (seasonally adjusted) compared with £44 million in the second quarter and £35 million in the first.

Area pattern of exports

The falling off in exports recently has been to Western Europe. In the last four months they were £8 million a month less (6 per cent) than in the second quarter. This sharp fall came after continuous expansion throughout last year and the first half of this and was fairly widespread. Exports to France and Italy have continued to decline whilst to West Germany and Benelux there were setbacks after sharp increases earlier in the year. Exports to EFTA, which had been growing strongly, slipped in the last four months to about the same rate as at the beginning of this year.

Against this, exports to the sterling area have recovered and in the last four months were £4 million a month more (4 per cent) than in the second quarter. Shipments to Australia have been markedly higher and there has been a continued rise to South Africa and to the Irish Republic. There has been little change in exports to New Zealand, whilst to India, Hong Kong and Malaysia they have been falling this year.

Exports to North America have continued to recover from the setback in the first quarter. In the last four months they were £1 million a month more (2 per cent) than in the second quarter. The increase recently was entirely to the United States. Exports to Canada have fluctuated widely; they rose in the second quarter but fell back again in the last few months.

The slow recovery of exports to Latin America after the sharp fall in late 1962 has continued in recent months.

Exports to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, which have been declining since the peak reached in the first half of last year, have continued to fall and in the last four months were £1 million a month less (10 per cent) than they were in the second quarter.

The decline in the first half of the year in exports to the rest of the world, mainly primary producers but including Japan, seems to have stopped in recent months.

Commodity pattern of exports

The growth in semi-manufactures and the decline in finished manufactures continued in recent months. Within the first of these groups exports of chemicals have risen substantially and exports of metals and metal manufactures have continued to grow, with increases in both steel and non-ferrous metals, while exports of textiles remained at about the same level as in the second quarter after earlier moderate increases. Within the category of finished manufactures, exports of non-electric machinery have been falling since the first quarter and exports of electric machinery and of road motor vehicles have changed little. There has been some increase in the last four months in exports of clothing and footwear, which had been flat in the first half of this year.

Exports of non-manufactured goods have been declining since the third quarter of last year. Exports of food and beverages have not changed much since the increase in the second quarter. Exports of basic materials have fallen, partly due to the fall in wool prices.

Commodity pattern of imports

Imports of food, after falling back in the second quarter, have since shown erratic movements but on average have been higher.

United Kingdom trade

A. Seasonally adjusted values £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.	Trade Balance
1962	316	374	13	— 6
1963	340	402	13	— 4
1963 1st quarter	328	375	12	+ 7
2nd quarter	336	396	13	— 2
3rd quarter	346	412	13	— 8
4th quarter	350	423	13	—14
1964 1st quarter	356	453	12	—35
2nd quarter	352	461	13	—44
3rd quarter	349	461	14	—50*
1964 May	370	450	13	—18
June	348	474	12	—60
July	331	430	13	—40*
August	370	479	14	—49*
September	346	472	14	—62*
October	351	455	12	—54*
2nd quarter	352	461	13	—44
July-October	349	459	13	—51*

* Estimated.

B. Recorded values £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1963 1st quarter	332·6	381·3	13·3
2nd quarter	343·6	397·5	13·3
3rd quarter	324·9	400·7	11·6
4th quarter	359·0	427·2	13·2
1964 1st quarter	360·1	460·4	12·8
2nd quarter	363·6	465·8	13·1
3rd quarter	325·1	445·5	11·9
October	362·4	491·6	12·5

The fall in the second quarter was in cereals and animal feeding stuffs and in sugar, the price of which has been coming down. There were further reductions in recent months. Imports of meat and dairy produce have been rising this year with rising prices and arrivals of fruit and vegetables were higher in the last four months. There was some increase in the last few months in the rate of import of tobacco which had been low in the second quarter.

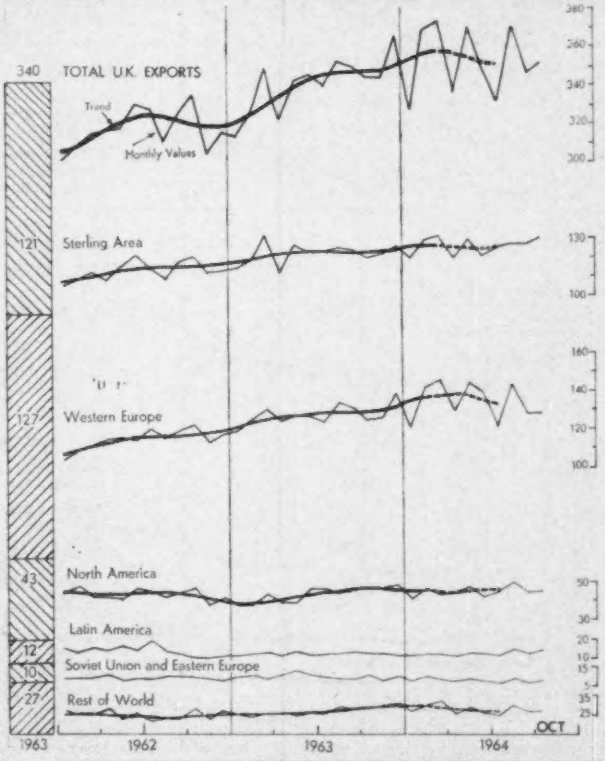
The growth in the value of imports of industrial materials, which was rapid last year and in the first quarter of this, was slowing down in the summer and in the last four months these goods were arriving at a rate only slightly higher than in the second quarter. Imports of basic materials stopped growing early this year and have eased back a little with a fall in raw wool (at lower prices) and no further increases in timber. Imports of chemicals and other semi-manufactures have continued to grow in the last few months though more slowly than at the beginning of the year.

Imports of fuels, which were rising in the first half of the year, have since fallen back.

Imports of finished manufactures, after rising strongly at the end of last year and in the first half of this were a little less in the last four months than the rate in the second quarter. Imports of machinery continued to grow though at a much slower rate than in the previous nine months. Imports of consumer goods have eased back a little in the last few months: cars and clothing have been level this year after increasing rapidly in 1963 but a wide range of other consumer goods, which expanded sharply in the first half of this year, were reduced in the following four months.

United Kingdom exports: areas

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. monthly averages or calendar months



	1963	1964								
	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	2nd qtr.	July-Oct.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Sterling Area	122	126	122	125	122	126	124	126	126	129
Western Europe	129	136	137	129	137	129	120	142	127	127
Economic Community	70	72	73	66	73	66	62	73	64	66
Free Trade Assocn. (inc. Finland)	48	50	53	51	53	51	45	57	51	50
North America	47	44	45	46	45	46	44	49	44	45
Letin America	12	12	12	12	12	13	11	14	13	14
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	10	9	9	8	9	8	7	9	7	8
Rest of World	30	30	27	27	27	27	25	30	27	27
Total	350	356	352	349	352	349	331	370	346	351

Sources of imports

The slowing down in the growth of imports has been accompanied by a reduction in arrivals from Western Europe and the sterling area but a continued rise in imports from North America.

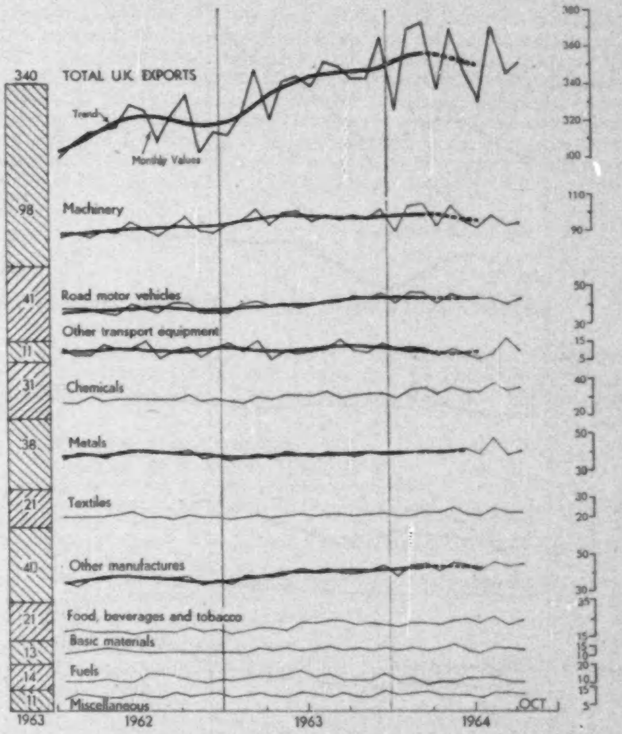
From many countries in the sterling area imports in the last four months were at a lower rate than in the second quarter. From Australia and India, however, they have continued to rise. From Western Europe the reduction has been in imports from EFTA; from the Common Market there was little change. From both trading groups imports had risen strongly last year. Imports from Latin America were high in the first quarter but have since fallen back to about the same average rate as last year. Imports from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe have increased further.

Notes:

Seasonally adjusted figures for periods previous to those shown in the tables below the charts can be supplied. Application should be

United Kingdom exports: commodity classes

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. monthly averages or calendar months



	1963	1964								
	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	2nd qtr.	July-Oct.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Food, beverages and tobacco	22	22	23	23	23	24	23	26	22	24
Basic materials	14	13	14	12	14	13	11	14	12	13
Fuels	13	12	12	11	12	11	9	13	11	11
Manufactures	290	293	291	291	291	292	279	307	289	293
Machinery and transport equipment	156	157	150	148	150	148	143	150	150	149
Machinery	100	100	97	95	97	95	92	98	94	95
Road motor vehicles	45	45	44	43	44	43	44	44	41	44
Other transport equipment	11	11	9	10	9	10	6	8	17	10
Chemicals	32	33	33	35	33	35	33	39	34	36
Metals and misc. metal mfrs.	39	40	41	42	41	41	39	48	39	40
Textiles	22	22	23	23	23	23	21	25	23	23
Other mfrs.	42	42	43	43	43	43	41	45	43	45
Miscellaneous	11	12	11	11	11	11	10	12	12	11
Total	350	356	352	349	352	349	331	370	346	351

made to: The Statistics Division (Seasonal Adjustment), Board of Trade, Room D57, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

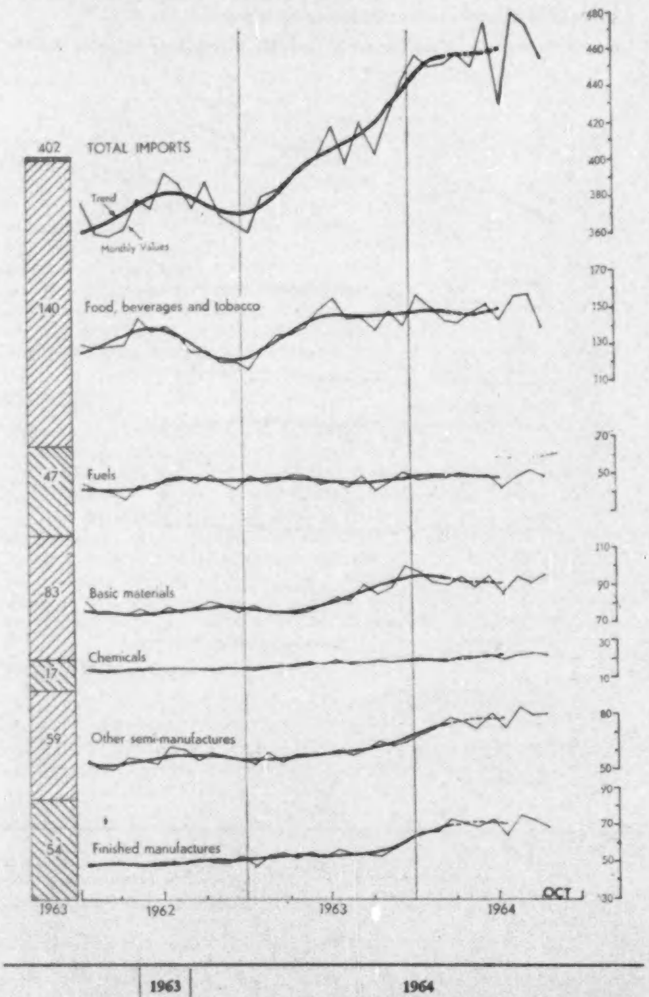
Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports, exports and re-exports were published on November 25*, and further analysis of the figures will be found in the form of tables in the Monthly Report on Overseas Trade for December†, due to be published on or about December 28.

Trade balance

The figures for the trade balance are on the same basis as the quarterly estimates of the visible balance that appear in the full balance of payments accounts. These figures are estimates and liable to revision. They are only published seasonally adjusted. In order to obtain the best guidance as to the trend of the trade balance, figures for several months should be taken together. This series is intended as a substitute for the crude 'trade gap' which, being the difference between imports (c.i.f.) and exports plus re-exports (both f.o.b.) is misleading in that the import valuation includes insurance and freight, which, in so far as they are paid abroad, are included in the invisibles account in the balance of payments. There are also smaller adjustments for example, in allowance for goods not covered by the Trade Accounts and for the valuation of sugar in the accounts at the world price rather than for much of the sugar imported, at the Commonwealth Agreement price.

Imports: commodity classes

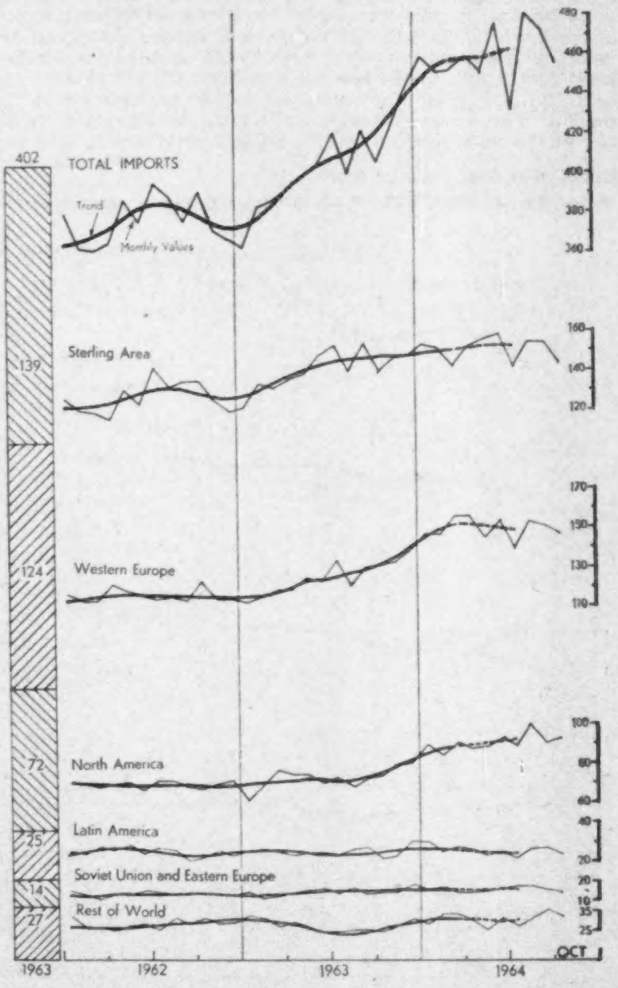
Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. monthly averages or calendar months



	1963	1964								
	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	2nd qtr.	July-Oct.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Food, beverages and tobacco .	143	150	147	152	147	149	143	156	157	139
Fuels . . .	46	48	50	48	50	48	43	48	52	49
Basic materials .	91	93	93	90	93	91	86	94	91	95
Chemicals . .	19	20	21	22	21	22	20	22	23	22
Other semi-manufactures . .	64	73	76	78	76	78	72	83	79	80
Finished manufactures . .	57	68	71	70	71	70	65	75	72	68
Miscellaneous .	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	2	2	3
Total . . .	423	453	461	461	461	459	430	479	472	455

Imports: areas

Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. monthly averages or calendar months



	1963	1964								
	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	2nd qtr.	July-Oct.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Sterling Area .	143	147	154	149	154	147	140	153	153	143
Western Europe .	134	149	151	147	151	147	138	152	150	146
North America .	78	88	89	92	89	92	88	99	90	92
Latin America .	25	27	24	24	24	24	21	26	27	23
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	15	16	15	16	15	16	17	17	15	14
Rest of World .	27	32	29	31	29	31	27	31	35	32
Total . .	423	453	461	461	461	459	430	479	472	455

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*Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, October 1964. HM Stationery Office. Price 30s., by post 31s.

†Report on Overseas Trade published by HM Stationery Office. Price 5s. 6d., by post 5s. 10d. Annual subscription £2 6s.

Production of cars and commercial road vehicles in October

THE FOLLOWING TABLE shows figures of production of road vehicles for periods up to and including October 1964, and exports of these goods as recorded in the Trade and Navigation Accounts. Both groups of figures cover complete vehicles (including unassembled vehicles for export) and chassis with engines for delivery as such.

Production **Number**

	No. of weeks	Passenger cars (including taxis)		Commercial road vehicles			
				Goods		Omnibuses, coaches and trolleybuses	
		Total	Weekly Average	Total	Weekly Average	Total	Weekly Average
1960	52	1,352,728	26,014	438,924	8,441	19,048	366
1961	52	1,003,967	19,307	443,117	8,521	17,050	328
1962	52	1,249,426	24,027	408,514	7,856	16,590	319
1963	52	1,607,939	30,922	385,717	7,418	18,064	347
1962 1st quarter	13	327,407	25,185	107,682	8,283	4,269	328
2nd quarter	13	331,820	25,525	101,671	7,821	3,862	297
3rd quarter	13	289,060	22,235	92,818	7,140	3,941	303
4th quarter	13	301,139	23,165	106,343	8,180	4,518	348
1963 1st quarter	13	382,203	29,400	97,431	7,495	4,985	383
2nd quarter	13	420,896	32,377	96,589	7,430	4,607	354
3rd quarter	13	366,229	28,171	88,727	6,825	3,884	299
4th quarter	13	438,611	33,739	102,970	7,921	4,588	353
1964 1st quarter	14	518,133	37,010	118,577	8,470	5,057	361
2nd quarter	13	517,758	39,828	117,208	9,016	4,115	317
3rd quarter	13	376,784	28,983	93,986	7,230	3,949	304
1963 August	4	103,664	25,916	22,633	5,658	917	229
September	5	168,464	33,693	41,748	8,350	1,756	351
October	4	140,937	35,234	32,535	8,134	1,455	364
1964 August	4	122,609	30,652	30,076	7,519	1,301	325
September	5	165,497	33,099	43,330	8,666	1,807	361
October	4	142,512	35,628	37,073	9,268	1,684	421

Exports **Number**

	Passenger cars (including taxis)	Commercial road vehicles	
		Goods	Omnibuses coaches and trolleybuses
1960	569,889	139,134	6,391
1961	370,744	160,046	6,913
1962	544,924	140,789	7,419
1963	615,827	150,654	7,662
1962 1st quarter	141,762	36,654	2,011
2nd quarter	146,500	38,205	2,008
3rd quarter	130,262	32,004	1,636
4th quarter	126,400	34,344	1,764
1963 1st quarter	150,305	36,944	1,882
2nd quarter	156,372	39,926	2,133
3rd quarter	142,178	34,289	1,837
4th quarter	166,972	39,495	1,810
1964 1st quarter	183,470	42,576	1,965
2nd quarter	182,725	41,222	1,734
3rd quarter	151,707	35,128	1,422
1963 August	41,570	11,332	626
September	47,611	10,188	500
October	38,914	13,756	551
1964 August	46,471	12,115	411
September	44,483	10,413	430
October	53,115	13,993	660

Note) There are certain differences of timing and coverage between the production and export figures, e.g. the export figures include battery-operated road vehicles throughout and from January 1963 road tractors, while the production figures exclude the battery-operated road vehicles and include road tractors. Station wagons and estate cars are included with passenger cars throughout. The quarterly export figures include amendments not made to monthly figures.

Third quinquennial review of National Insurance scheme

H.M. TREASURY have announced that the Government Actuary's report to the Treasury on his Third Quinquennial Review of the National Insurance scheme, covering the period April 1, 1959, to March 31, 1964 has been published. Copies can be obtained through any bookseller or direct from H.M. Stationery Office. Price 4s. 0d.

Bank Rate raised to 7 per cent

The following announcement was made by the Bank of England at 10 a.m. on November 23: 'The Bank of England have today decided with the approval of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to change the rate of discount from 5 per cent to 7 per cent.'

Censuses of Production 1959-62

THE REPORT on the Censuses of Production for 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962 is now available and copies, price 3s. 6d. each, by post 3s. 10d., may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office at York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, or through any bookseller.

The Censuses of Production mentioned above were inquiries of a simple character into the value of industry's total sales, stocks and fixed capital expenditure, and preliminary estimates of the results were published in this Journal each year from December 2, 1960 to December 27, 1963. In the present report these figures have been revised where necessary.

Detailed censuses of production of the kind in which particulars are obtained about the sales of individual products are now taken only once in five years. The results of the last detailed census, which related to 1958, have been published in a report consisting of 135 parts (comprising 130 booklets containing detailed figures for individual industries, three volumes of summary tables, a volume of Introductory Notes and an Index of Products). A full and detailed census of production in respect of 1963 is in the process of being taken this year and the results will be published in similar form beginning about the middle of next year.

Business Monitor: Production Series

THE FOLLOWING titles and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1:

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Quarterly at 7s. 6d. a year, post free:

- *Perambulators, Bed Folders and Push Chairs for July-September* 1964.

Reading centre aids trunk calls

THE General Post Office announce that trunk telephone calls in London and Home Counties will be improved with the bringing into operation of the new trunk telephone switching zone centre at Reading, which was opened on November 19, by Mr. Anthony Wedgewood Benn, Postmaster General. Trunk telephone traffic has increased rapidly throughout the country and in 1963-64 went up by 14 per cent to 624 million calls. In the Home Counties the increase was 18 per cent.

Until now all telephone trunk calls into and out of London and the Home Counties have been handled by exchanges in London but these have almost reached the limit of their ability to cope. The Reading zone centre is one of three built to ease the congestion and improve the service. Others are at Tunbridge Wells and Cambridge.

In handling more than 150,000 calls a day when fully operational the new centre will also provide much needed relief to a number of other zone centres, such as Bristol, Leicester and Birmingham, which at present switch some of the Home Counties traffic.

Increased liquidity of private sector pension funds

AN INCREASE of £11·4 million in the third quarter of 1964 in the cash and short-term assets held by private sector pension funds, which possibly reflects some pre-election caution, continued a trend shown in the earlier months of the year. By the end of September the pension funds' holdings of liquid assets had risen to £90·1 million, £28·5 million more than at the end of 1963. Hence, although total additions to the funds are considerably above the rate last year, the amount invested in financial assets is running below the 1963 levels – £46·2 million in the third quarter of 1964 against £55·2 million in the corresponding quarter of 1963.

Net sales of government securities, which amounted to nearly £30 million during the preceding nine months, were negligible in the third quarter, when net investment of £7·5 million in long-dated stocks practically offset net sales of shorter-dated gilts. During the quarter holdings of local authority securities were reduced by £1 million and there was a net disinvestment of £1·2 million in mortgages and loans. Investment in company securities in the third quarter amounted to £45·4 million, about three-quarters of the total going into ordinary shares.

Notes:

The statistics relate to self-administered pension and superannuation funds of companies and of non-profit making bodies. Transactions of funds of co-operative societies (which in the main invest with their parent society), funds which operate through insurance companies, and funds of local authorities, public corporations and central government are not included.

Totals in the table in this article are not always exactly equal to the sum of their components because of rounding; similarly, the figures of net investment are not always exactly equal to the difference between the rounded figures of the value of assets acquired and assets realized. For a further description of the statistics, see *Board of Trade Journal*, July 10, 1964.

Investments in assets by private pension funds. (1)

£ million

ASSETS	NET INVESTMENT						TRANSACTIONS 3rd quarter, 1964		
	1963				1964				
	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	Assets acquired	Assets realized	Net investment
Public sector securities:									
British government and government guaranteed securities:									
Period to maturity:									
Up to 5 years	— 2·1	— 4·1	— 0·7	—10·3	— 3·5	+ 1·6	2·4	2·6	— 0·2
Over 5 and up to 10 years					— 3·5	—	2·2	5·0	— 2·8
Over 10 and up to 15 years					— 0·1	— 0·8	2·0	5·4	— 3·4
Over 15 years					— 8·6	— 4·9	29·1	21·6	+ 7·5
Undated					+ 1·2	— 0·2	1·3	2·7	— 1·4
United Kingdom local authority, etc., securities:									
Quoted:									
Period to maturity:									
Up to 10 years	+ 0·6	+ 2·9	+ 7·2	+ 3·7	+ 1·6	— 0·7	0·6	0·8	— 0·2
Over 10 and up to 15 years					— 0·2	+ 0·3	2·0	2·4	— 0·3
Over 15 years and undated					+ 1·3	+ 0·3	1·0	1·5	— 0·5
Unquoted	+ 0·9	— 0·2	+ 0·4	+ 0·2	+ 0·6	+ 1·8	0·7	0·8	—
Total of public sector securities	— 0·6	— 1·4	+ 6·9	— 6·3	—11·2	— 2·5	41·3	42·7	— 1·4
Other assets:									
Company securities:									
Ordinary shares	+28·6	+32·7	+32·9	+40·1	+35·4	+39·3	48·3	14·3	+33·9
Preference shares	+ 0·7	+ 0·7	— 0·5	+ 0·6	+ 0·6	+ 0·6	2·6	2·2	+ 0·5
Debentures, etc.	+14·0	+10·4	+11·6	+21·3	+14·7	+ 9·9	15·2	4·1	+11·0
Mortgages and loans	+ 1·2	+ 0·4	+ 0·2	+ 1·5	+ 1·9	+ 0·7	2·2	3·4	— 1·2
Overseas government, etc., securities	— 0·5	— 0·2	— 0·7	+ 1·7	— 0·6	— 1·2	0·7	1·6	— 1·0
Other investments	+ 5·0	+ 3·3	+ 4·8	+ 4·6	+ 2·1	+ 4·3	4·5	0·1	+ 4·4
Total of other assets	+49·0	+47·3	+48·3	+69·8	+54·1	+53·6	73·4	25·8	+47·6
Total transactions	+48·4	+45·9	+55·2	+63·5	+42·8	+51·1	114·7	68·4	+46·2
							BALANCES		
							June 30, 1964	September 30 1964	
Cash and other short-term assets:									
Cash in hand and with United Kingdom banks	+ 0·5	+ 4·3	— 4·7	+ 1·4	—10·0	+ 2·4	30·1	27·5	— 2·6
United Kingdom local authority bills and temporary money					+14·5	+ 2·2	30·8	39·8	+ 9·1
Other short-term assets					+ 1·6	+ 0·6	28·7	31·3	+ 2·5
Less short-term liabilities					+ 6·0	— 0·3	10·9	8·5	+ 2·4
Total net cash and other short-term assets	+ 0·5	+ 4·3	— 4·7	+ 1·4	+12·2	+ 4·9	78·7	90·1	+11·4
Total net investment	+48·9	+50·1	+50·5	+64·9	+55·0	+56·0			+57·7

(1) Excluding funds of co-operative societies the net addition to which is estimated at £2 million per quarter, mainly invested with parent societies. The figures include estimates for other private pension funds not contributing to the quarterly inquiries.

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Index of Industrial Production for September

THE PROVISIONAL index of production for September, 1964, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is 126 (seasonally adjusted). This is one point below the level of the preceding months, but output in the third quarter as a whole is provisionally estimated to have been at about the same level as in the second quarter.

The average index numbers for the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major industry groups in recent months. Several of the figures here and elsewhere in the table have been revised as later information has become available.

Average 1958 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries: Total all manufacturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco: Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries: Total	Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.	General chemicals, etc.	Engineering and allied industries: Total	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles and aircraft	Metal goods, n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	72	748	86	55	31	68	9	59	310	167	22	79	42
1959	105·1	97	106·0	104	102	107	111	107	111	105	105	94	109	100
1960	112·4	94	114·6	107	104	112	122	117	123	112	114	85	118	112
1961	113·9	93	114·8	110	107	116	124	122	125	113	121	86	109	105
1962	115·0	95	115·2	112	110	116	129	120	130	115	123	87	111	101
1963	118·9	95	119·8	115	112	121	138	124	140	119	126	77	120	108
Unadjusted:														
1963 2nd quarter	119	98	120	118	112	129	140	127	142	119	124	78	125	107
3rd quarter	114	86	115	114	111	120	134	119	136	112	120	75	112	101
4th quarter	127	99	127	120	115	128	144	129	146	125	134	76	123	119
1964 1st quarter	128	100	128	110	108	115	150	131	153	127	135	76	128	123
2nd quarter	130	98	133	121	113	136	154	134	157	132	139	75	135	125
3rd quarter (prov.)	120	84	121	118	112	130		133		116	126	73	108	110
1964 July (prov.)	116	87	116	118	110	134	148	133	150	109	121	73	98	102
Aug. (prov.)	113	71	114	114	109	124	139	129	140	108	116	72	104	106
Sept. (prov.)	130	95	133	123	117	133		137		129	142	74	121	121
Seasonally adjusted:														
1963 2nd quarter	118	95	118	114	110	120	138	125	140	116	124	78	117	105
3rd quarter	120	95	121	117	114	122	139	121	142	119	127	76	120	108
4th quarter	124	96	125	117	113	125	144	128	146	123	129	75	126	117
1964 1st quarter	127	97	128	116	110	127	148	133	151	126	135	76	125	121
2nd quarter	127	96	128	116	111	125	150	133	153	127	136	75	125	121
3rd quarter (prov.)	127	95	128	121	114	133		135		124	134	74	120	117
1964 April	127	96	128	114	109	125	150	139	152	128	135	76	128	123
May	127	95	129	118	112	128	148	132	151	128	139	75	123	120
June	127	96	128	116	112	123	152	127	155	124	133	74	124	120
July (prov.)	127	95	128	120	115	128	155	134	158	123	132	74	121	119
Aug. (prov.)	127	95	128	121	113	134	152	132	155	125	135	73	120	119
Sept. (prov.)	126	94	127	122	114	136		139		123	134	74	119	114
April-June (av.)	127	96	128	116	111	125	149*	133	151*	127	136	75	125	121
July-Sept. (av.) (prov.)	127	95	128	121	114	133	153*	135	156*	124	134	74	120	117

	Manufacturing industries (continued): Metal manufacture: Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Textiles, leather and clothing: Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing, and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.: Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water
Weights	68	55	13	92	58	4	30	28	17	11	20	55	22	126	56
1959	104	104	107	107	106	103	111	106	107	106	112	107	108	106	103
1960	121	121	123	113	110	102	120	118	120	116	114	119	120	111	110
1961	114	113	116	111	107	102	122	123	129	115	116	120	116	120	116
1962	108	106	114	109	105	97	118	126	129	121	111	122	118	121	125
1963	113	111	119	112	110	99	120	130	131	127	113	128	126	121	133
Unadjusted:															
1963 2nd quarter	112	110	118	110	108	98	115	131	136	123	113	129	127	124	118
3rd quarter	107	106	112	108	103	91	120	129	135	119	120	118	120	127	107
4th quarter	123	122	126	121	120	105	127	143	143	143	127	140	133	131	145
1964 1st quarter	127	126	133	120	116	104	128	142	146	136	119	139	133	130	162
2nd quarter	133	133	136	118	116	104	123	151	160	137	129	144	140	137	124
3rd quarter (prov.)	115	114	120	112	108	92	123	145	152	136	127	127			108
1964 July (prov.)	111	111	114	106	104	90	113	150	150	149	120	115			105
Aug. (prov.)	108	107	113	102	99	79	113	133	141	119	119	126			103
Sept. (prov.)	127	125	134	128	122	107	143	154	163	140	142	141			116
Seasonally adjusted:															
1963 2nd quarter	109	107	116	111	109	98	119	128	133	119	112	126	123	123	129
3rd quarter	114	113	119	114	111	99	121	134	138	127	117	129	126	127	130
4th quarter	121	120	123	116	113	102	126	141	143	139	120	135	131	131	133
1964 1st quarter	124	123	132	119	117	103	126	144	150	135	131	140	135	133	137
2nd quarter	129	128	132	118	114	101	127	145	153	133	125	137	134	135	136
3rd quarter (prov.)	124	122	129	118	116	100	123	151	155	144	124	139			132
1964 April	126	124	134	118	115	102	125	146	153	136	127	137	136		142
May	131	130	135	118	115	100	125	143	155	125	123	136	132		135
June	129	130	127	117	112	100	129	147	152	137	126	137	135		140
July (prov.)	128	127	128	118	115	98	125	150	152	146	122	137			131
Aug. (prov.)	124	122	135	119	116	101	125	152	156	145	124	141			132
Sept. (prov.)	119	118	124	116	116	102	119	151	156	142	126	140			132
April-June (av.)	129	128	132	118	114	101	127	145	153	133	125	137			136
July-Sept. (av.) (prov.)	124	122	129	118	116	100	123	151	155	144	124	139			132

* Latest available three months (June-August) and previous three months (March-May).

Orders, deliveries, production and exports in the engineering industries

THE FIRST estimates for September indicate that new orders received in industries producing engineering and electrical goods (Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification) and locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles, and wheeled tractors (parts of Order VIII of the Standard Industrial Classification) were 6 per cent less than a year earlier. Month to month changes in this series are irregular and with the high rate of ordering in the two previous months new orders in the third quarter were 4 per cent higher than in the same period of 1963 with new home orders rising by 5 per cent and new export orders by 1 per cent. Export deliveries in September showed little change from September 1963; deliveries to the home market were 5 per cent higher than a year earlier. Taking the third quarter as a whole export deliveries were much the same and home deliveries 7 per cent higher than a year earlier. Export orders on hand showed little change during September (the increase of one point shown in the table is mainly due to rounding) and at the end of the month were 16 per cent higher than in September last year. Home orders on hand rose further to give an increase of about a fifth on a year earlier.

It is provisionally estimated that production in September in the engineering and electrical goods industries (S.I.C. Order VI) was 5 per cent higher than in September 1963. For the third quarter the increase on a year earlier was 5 per cent.

An account of the statistics of deliveries, orders on hand and net new orders in Table 1 for the wider group of engineering and allied industries with definitions of the industries covered was published in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 22, 1960 (page 182). A description of the scheme of engineering statistics with details of the basis and scope of the statistics in Table 2 and definitions of the industries covered appeared in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 8, 1959 (page 1077).

Engineering industries (a)

Table 1: Index numbers of the volume of orders and deliveries (b)

	Total			Export			Home		
	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)
	December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100	
1958	100	92	100	100	88	100	100	93	100
1959	101	105	104	102	103	102	101	106	105
1960	117	123	114	119	122	111	117	123	115
1961	120	123	122	126	122	118	117	123	123
1962	115	120	123	129	128	126	109	117	122
1963	135	139	126	144	143	134	131	137	123
1963 1st quarter	117	132	126	123	121	139	115	135	122
2nd quarter	123	138	123	128	146	133	121	135	120
3rd quarter	130	140	120	136	146	124	128	137	119
4th quarter	135	145	133	144	159	139	131	139	131
1964 1st quarter	140	146	134	143	134	136	138	150	133
2nd quarter	148	160	138	148	151	138	148	163	138
3rd quarter*	156	145	126	158	148	123	155	145	128
1963 April	120	136	113	128	168	128	117	125	108
May	122	140	125	128	136	134	120	141	121
June	123	139	133	128	133	137	121	141	132
July	124	133	120	130	146	126	122	128	118
August	127	125	104	133	131	108	125	123	102
September	130	163	137	136	161	137	128	163	136
1964 April	144	169	134	145	153	142	144	175	131
May	147	156	133	146	140	131	148	162	134
June	148	154	146	148	159	140	148	152	148
July*	151	143	124	152	151	125	150	140	124
August*	154	141	113	159	158	105	152	135	116
September*	156	153	141	158	135	136	155	159	143

* Provisional.

(a) Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Order VI), locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors.

(b) At constant (average 1958) prices. (c) Adjusted to allow for differences in the length of calendar months, but not for holidays or for other seasonal variations.

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Table 2: Engineering and electrical goods industries (S.I.C. Order VI) volume of production, exports and orders on hand

	Production (a)			Exports (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period) (d)			
	Total	Mechanical engineering (b)	Electrical engineering		Total	For export	For home market	
		1958 = 100		1961 = 100		December 1958 = 100		
1958	100	100	100	81	100	100	100	1958
1959	105	103	110	82	101	102	101	1959
1960	114	112	116	91	119	121	118	1960
1961	121	122	120	100	122	127	120	1961
1962	123	122	126	100	118	130	114	1962
1963	126	122	134	106	139	145	137	1963
1963 1st quarter	126	123	131	111	121	124	119	1963 1st quarter
2nd quarter	124	120	131	111	127	130	126	2nd quarter
3rd quarter	120	116	129	97	135	139	134	3rd quarter
4th quarter	134	128	146	107	139	145	137	4th quarter
1964 1st quarter	135	132	141	112	143	144	143	1964 1st quarter
2nd quarter	139	135	146	111	151	147	153	2nd quarter
3rd quarter	126*	...	...	93	159*	158*	159*	3rd quarter
1963 April	114	110	121		124	130	122	1963 April
May	126	123	133		126	130	125	May
June	132	128	138		127	130	126	June
July	121	116	130		129	133	127	July
August	105	101	112		132	135	130	August
September	136	130	145		135	139	134	September
1964 April	135	130	146		148	144	149	1964 April
May	136	131	144		151	147	152	May
June	145	143	149		151	147	153	June
July	121*	...	...		154*	152*	154*	July
August	116*	...	...		156*	158*	156*	August
September	142*	...	...		159*	158*	159*	September

* Provisional.

(a) Adjusted to show changes in the average weekly rate of production, and eliminate the effect of variation in the length of calendar months, though not that of holidays and other seasonal factors.

(b) Including the scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc., and watches and clocks industries.

(c) Index of the value, at 1961 prices, of exports of goods of types made in the engineering and electrical goods industries.

(d) Index of the total value, at 1958 prices, of orders held in these industries.

Retail sales in Northern Ireland

Statistics prepared by the Ministry of Commerce show that the total value of retail sales in Northern Ireland in September was 9 per cent higher than the previous year, the same increase as in August and compared with a 7 per cent increase in July. In the third quarter as a whole, sales were 8 per cent higher than a year earlier, the same as in the first quarter and compared with 3 per cent in the second quarter.

Sales by food shops and clothing and footwear shops in September showed increases of 13 per cent and 3 per cent respectively on the year earlier, but household goods shops showed a decrease of 4 per cent on the previous year.

Further details may be had on application to Northern Ireland Index of Retail Sales, Room 35, Ministry of Commerce, Chichester House, Belfast. (Tel. Belfast 28271, Ext. 113).

Index numbers of value of sales per week (1961 = 100) and percentage changes compared with a year earlier.

	All kinds of business		Food shops		Clothing and footwear shops		Household goods shops		Other shops	
		%		%		%		%		%
1962 Year	103	+ 3	105	+ 5	100	Nil	104	+ 4	101	+ 1
1963 Year	107	+ 4	110	+ 4	106	+ 6	107	+ 2	102	+ 2
1963 4th quarter	121	+ 4	116	+ 5	132	+ 5	121	+ 4	123	+ 1
1964 1st quarter	105	+ 8	114	+ 7	95	+ 7	104	+ 9	96	+11
2nd quarter	109	+ 3	115	+ 4	104	Nil	106	+ 4	103	+ 5
3rd quarter	113	+ 8	117	+ 9	104	+ 4	114	+ 5	112	+10
1963 September	106	+ 7	109	+ 5	104	+12	116	+20	99	+ 2
October	109	+ 5	111	+ 5	112	+ 5	117	+ 5	100	+ 2
November	117	+ 3	115	+ 4	131	+ 2	126	+ 3	108	+ 2
December	138	+ 4	123	+ 4	152	+ 9	120	+ 4	160	Nil
1964 January	102	+ 8	110	+ 5	91	+ 8	107	+21	94	+10
February	106	+10	115	+ 7	93	+ 8	118	+21	94	+12
March	106	+ 6	117	+ 9	100	+ 6	87	—14	99	+11
April	104	+ 2	112	+ 4	94	— 4	99	+ 6	97	+ 1
May	116	+ 5	119	+ 5	119	+ 4	115	+ 3	107	+ 8
June	110	+ 5	119	+ 9	99	— 2	105	+ 3	106	+ 6
July	108	+ 7	111	+ 7	97	+ 5	108	+ 6	112	+ 7
August	114	+ 9	116	+ 8	107	+ 4	121	+15	114	+11
September	116	+ 9	123	+13	108	+ 3	112	— 4	112	+13

Retail stocks in September

The value of retail stocks at the end of September was 8 per cent higher than the corresponding year earlier figure, the same increase as in August and compared with 4 per cent in July. After allowing for seasonal factors, the level of the value of stocks dropped slightly from that reached in August.

In volume terms, stocks showed an increase of 6 per cent compared with a year earlier.

Estimates of changes in total retail stocks

(At cost at end of month). Index numbers (end 1956 = 100) and percentage changes on a year earlier.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
(a) At current prices.												
1956.	96	100	101	102	102	100	97	95	101	109	114	100
1957.	100	105	107	109	110	107	104	103	107	117	123	107
1958.	105	109	111	112	112	109	106	106	110	119	123	109
1959.	108	111	112	114	115	114	111	109	114	123	129	115
1960.	113	119	123	124	126	125	120	118	123	131	136	120
1961.	119	124	129	131	132	131	126	124	128	136	142	125
1962.	124	128	135	137	139	135	132	130	133	144	151	133
1963.	130	134	142	142	143	139	135	133	135	147	157	137
1964.	139	141	147	150	149	148	139	143	146			
1961.	+5	+5	+5	+5	+4	+5	+5	+5	+4	+4	+4	+4
1962.	+5	+3	+5	+4	+6	+2	+4	+5	+4	+6	+7	+7
1963.	+5	+4	+5	+4	+3	+3	+2	+2	+1	+2	+4	+3
1964.	+6	+5	+4	+6	+4	+6	+4	+8	+8			
(b) At constant (Dec. 1956) prices.												
1956.	99	103	103	104	103	101	98	96	102	110	115	100
1957.	100	104	106	108	109	106	113	102	106	115	121	105
1958.	104	107	109	110	110	107	104	104	108	117	121	107
1959.	106	109	110	113	113	113	110	108	112	121	127	113
1960.	111	117	122	122	124	123	117	116	120	128	133	117
1961.	116	121	125	127	127	126	121	118	122	129	134	118
1962.	117	121	127	129	130	125	122	120	123	133	139	122
1963.	121	123	131	131	132	129	124	122	124	135	144	126
1964.	127	128	134	136	134	133	125	128	131			
1961.	+4	+3	+3	+3	+2	+3	+3	+2	+1	+1	+1	Nil
1962.	+1	Nil	+2	+2	+2	+1	Nil	+2	+1	+3	+4	+4
1963.	+3	+2	+3	+2	+2	+3	+2	+2	+1	+2	+3	+3
1964.	+5	+4	+2	+4	+2	+3	+1	+5	+6			

(A description of the basis and construction of these estimates was given on page 1288 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 19, 1958.)

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday November 20, 1964.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered in the name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration
		BRITISH			
The Battle of New Orleans	Connoisseur Films Ltd.	Biographic Films Ltd.	Br/E 29841	3	November 16
Look at Life Series 23:					
Wealth under the Sea?	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Br/E 29843	10	November 17
Pathe Pic. Series 508/520:					
Pathe Pic. No. 518	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 29845	8	November 18
Pathe Pic. No. 519	" "	" "	Br/E 29846	8	November 18
The Quay to the Tor	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Harold Baim Productions Ltd.	Br/E 29848	22	November 20
Smokescreen	Butcher's Film Distributors Ltd.	Butcher's Film Productions Ltd.	Br/E 29849	66	November 20
Movietone News 1849A	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 29456	7	November 20
Movietone News 1850	" "	" "	Br/E 29457	7	November 20
Pathe News 64-93	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 29568	8	November 20
Pathe News 64-94	" "	"	Br/E 29569	8	November 20
		FOREIGN			
Goodie's Good Deed	Paramount Film Service Ltd.	Paramount Pictures Corp.	F 29829	6	November 16
Panhandling on Madison Avenue	" "	" "	F 29830	6	November 16
Mayflower USA	" "	" "	F 29831	8	November 16
Fascinating Finland	" "	" "	F 29832	9	November 16
A Friend in Tweed	" "	" "	F 29833	7	November 16
Sailing Zero	" "	" "	F 29834	7	November 16
Fizzicle Fizzle	" "	" "	F 29835	7	November 16
Fix that Clock	" "	" "	F 29836	7	November 16
Mr. Chat	" "	" "	F 29837	18	November 16
Topkapi	United Artists Corp. Ltd.	F. H. Productions	F 29838	120	November 16
Turner	Connoisseur Films Ltd.	Anthony Roland Films, France	F 29839	12	November 16
Henry Moore – London 1940-42	" "	" "	F 29840	11	November 16
The Executioner on the Seas	Ranworth Film Services Ltd.	Documento Films, Rome, and Le Louvre Films, Paris	F 29842	91	November 17
The Outsiders (Bande a Parte)	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Orsay Films, Paris	F 29844	95	November 18
Cheyenne Autumn	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Warner Brothers Pictures Inc.	F 29847	159	November 20

Index of retail prices, October

AT OCTOBER 13, 1964, the official index figure, which measures changes in the average level of retail prices, compared with the level at January 16, 1962 (taken as 100), was 107.9, compared with 107.8 at September 15.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

SALE OF STORES

The Minister of Transport has for disposal the undermentioned items "ex stores":

STEEL WIRE ROPE
LIFTING GEAR COMPRISING SLINGS, SHACKLES, BOTTLESCREWS, WIRE NETS, etc.
STEEL BERTHS, BLOWER FANS
GALLEY AND LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT, WASH BASINS, etc.
FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT
TARPAULINS, SAFES (SECURITY)
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

2. The stores are at the Sea Transport Stores Depot, Llandow, Cowbridge, Glamorgan, Telephone No. Cardiff 51241, and may be inspected between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. from Monday to Friday by arrangement with the Stores Officer.

3. Application for a detailed list of the stores available and for forms of tender should be made, in writing forthwith, to the Ministry of Transport, Room 13/12, St. Christopher House, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1.

K. A. B. SAMPSON

Signed by Authority of the Minister of Transport at St. Christopher House, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, this 13th day of November, 1964.

New companies registered in UK in October

BELOW ARE DETAILS of new companies registered in Great Britain during October 1964 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal Capital	Public Companies	Private Companies	Total
Under £1,000	—	2,769	2,769
£1,000 and under £10,000	—	1,099	1,099
£10,000 and under £50,000	2	221	223
£50,000 and under £100,000	—	18	18
£100,000 and under £1,000,000	—	10	10
£1,000,000 and above	—	2	2
Total number	2	4,119	4,121
	'000's	'000's	'000's
Total amount of nominal capital	£42	£11,373	£11,415

Companies registered in Great Britain in 1963-1964

	1963		1964	
	Number	Nominal Capital £'000's	Number	Nominal Capital £'000's
January	3,178	8,336	4,035	9,654
February	3,250	6,766	3,663	29,949
March	3,927	10,470	5,006	16,654
April	3,698	8,253	4,636	10,757
May	3,642	8,459	3,994	9,905
June	2,995	7,182	3,819	11,746
July	3,722	9,133	3,495	15,857
August	3,089	8,481	3,518	10,370
September	3,159	7,313	3,739	11,366
October	3,866	10,098	4,121	11,415
November	3,516	7,501		
December	3,641	13,466		
Total	41,683	105,458		

Government surplus sales by auction

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (AIR FORCE DEPARTMENT)

1964	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Nov. 27	To be sold in four lots – 3 hangars, Officers' mess, numerous brick buildings (approx. 384,000 sq. ft.) total site area 53 acres, with prospect of planning permission for many uses.	Royal Air Force Station, Bircham Newton	Charles Hawkins & Sons, Bank Chambers, King's Lynn. (Tel. 2370 and 2473).
Dec. 8	The sale will include approximately 90 timber, Nissen and Seco huts, brick and concrete buildings; water tanks and miscellaneous stores.	Royal Air Force Station, Shepherds Grove	Thos. Wm. Gaze & Sons, Crown Street, Diss, Norfolk. (Tel. 2291/2).
Dec. 10	Sale will consist mainly of huts and buildings and will include a T2 hangar at Rattlesden.	Royal Air Force, Tuddenham	Osmond E. Griffiths, Rothsay House, Newmarket. (Tel. 2054/5).
Dec. 10	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 35 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Heywood, Lancs.	Brady & Son (AFD1), 17 Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire. (Tel. Stockport 2252).

The above sale will include radio and electrical equipment (including receivers and motors), transformers and oscilloscopes; projectors; radar cabin and equipment; laboratory equipment; weighing machines (Salter's); kitchen, canteen equipment and cutlery; generators (engine-driven), trolleys (including hydraulic servicing and bomb trolleys); miscellaneous tools and benches, jacks and assemblies; ladders; miscellaneous office and other furniture; canvas covers, etc., and salvage textiles.

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within 14 days of the advertised date of the sale on application to the auctioneers. Catalogues for sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each (*Postal Orders only*), all other catalogues free.

TENDER SALES

Tenders invited for the purchase and removal of Seco huts near Norwich, timber huts at Darlington, and a metal tower at Wartling, Sussex. Apply to Ministry of Defence, AFC19a (Air), Turnstile House, London, W.C.1, for tender forms.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (ARMY DEPARTMENT)

1964	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Dec. 3	Plant; machine tools; textiles, clothing and miscellaneous stores.	Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Rotherwas, near Hereford.	Russell, Baldwin & Bright (Dept. L), 20/21 King Street, Hereford. (Tel. 4366).
Dec. 8-10	Passenger, load carrying and dual purpose vehicles.	Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Ruddington, near Nottingham.	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel. 54272).
Dec. 15	Clothing and textiles, etc., including khaki greatcoats and battle-dress; footwear, steel helmets; webbing equipment; carpets; blankets; miscellaneous furniture; tools; bins; slicing machines; portable fire extinguishers; Dennis trailer fire pump; scrap metals and other stores.	Command Ordnance Sub-Depot, Reed Hall, Colchester.	Fenn, Wright & Co. (Dept. L), 146 High Street, Colchester. (Tel. 73171).
Dec. 17	Commercial and private vehicles and miscellaneous stores.	Ordnance Disposal Depot, Bowhouse, Hurlford, near Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.	Dixon & Wallace Ltd. (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow, E.1. (Tel. Bridgeton 2447).

Catalogues for each sale shown above may be obtained from the appropriate auctioneer 14 days prior to the date of sale. Price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*)

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS

1964	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneers
Dec. 1	Office and miscellaneous furniture, domestic refrigerators, electric and other fittings, canteen equipment, crockery, etc.	Ministry of Public Building and Works, Supplies Division Stores, Shed 10, Site 1, Kidbrooke Park Road, London, S.E.3.	Hollingsworth, 6 Snow Hill (2nd Floor), Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. (Tel. City 1718).

Catalogues, price 6d., are obtainable direct from the auctioneers, View-days: day preceding the sale and morning of sale.

Government Publications

required by customers in London may be obtained quickly from

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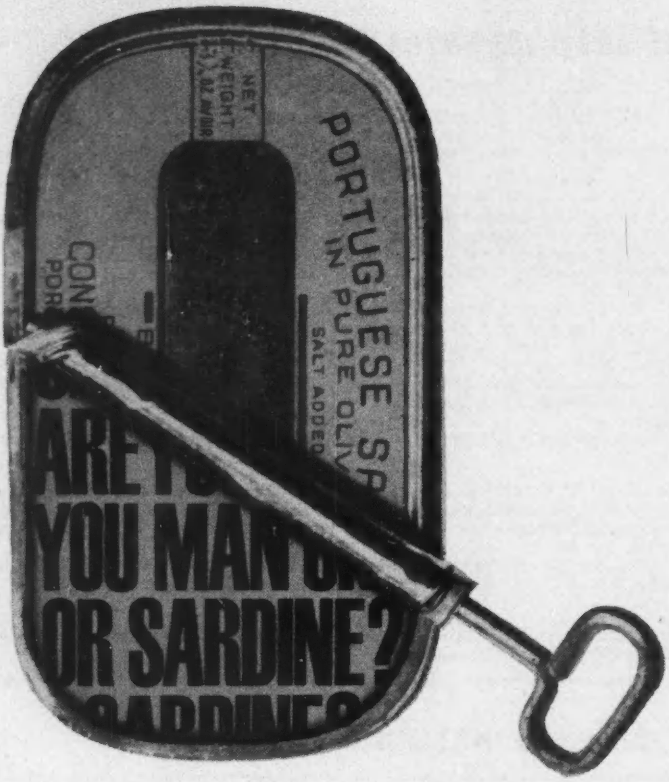

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Trends in United Kingdom and World Exports of Manufactures

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Trends in United Kingdom and World Exports of Manufactures

THIS REPORT discusses in detail the changes in world trade in manufactures between 1954 and 1963, with reference to the market and commodity pattern of exports from each of the main manufacturing countries. The changes between 1962 and 1963 in exports to the main markets and of the major commodity sectors are also examined. It is the latest in the series which are now published annually in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

The value of world exports of manufactures from the 12 main suppliers (other than the USSR, Eastern Europe and the People's Republic of China) increased on average by almost 9 per cent a year over the period from 1954 to 1963. The industrial countries have been faster growing markets (12 per cent a year) than the primary producing countries (5¼ per cent a year). Exports of manufactures from the United Kingdom grew more slowly (5¼ per cent) than world exports, but in this case too, growth was faster to industrial countries (9 per cent) than to primary producing countries (3 per cent). This pattern of faster growth in exports of manufactures to industrial countries than to primary producing countries was a feature of trade from all the main manufacturing countries apart from Canada (which already in 1954 sent nearly 90 per cent of its exports of manufactures to industrial countries). As a result the proportion of world exports of manufactures going to industrial countries increased from 50 per cent in 1954 to 65 per cent in 1963.

The fast growth in intra-trade in manufactures between the main manufacturing countries was the main reason for the faster growth in world trade in manufactures than in world industrial production (excluding construction). The increase in industrial production between 1954 and 1963 was 5¼ per cent a year and the increase in the volume of world trade in manufactures, allowing for changes in the unit value of exports, was 7½ per cent a year.

Differences in the rate of growth of the value of exports of manufactures from the various suppliers were not due primarily to differences in the extent to which they supplied the faster growing industrial markets. The fastest growths in exports between 1954 and 1963 were achieved by Italy (17 per cent a year), with only an average proportion going to industrial countries, and Japan (15 per cent), with a very low proportion of exports to industrial countries; both these suppliers achieved much more than average growth in their exports to primary producing countries. West German exports of manufactures to all markets also increased at an above average rate (13 per cent) as did those from Sweden (12 per cent); in each of these cases, too, exports to primary producing countries increased at an above average rate. The growth in exports from both the United States and Canada (6 and 5 per cent respectively) was little different from the United Kingdom growth rate of 5¼ per cent.

Among the industrial countries, the fastest growing markets were Japan and the European Economic Community. This was also true of the markets for United Kingdom exports. Exports of manufactures from the United Kingdom to Japan increased almost as fast as the 18 per cent a year growth in world exports to that market, but Japan remains a small market taking less than 2 per cent of world (and United Kingdom) exports of manufactures. The increase in United Kingdom exports to the European Economic Community, at 11½ per cent a year, was less than the world average of 15 per cent to these countries (which includes trade between them) but not much different from the growth in exports from other suppliers outside the Community; intra-trade increased by 17 per cent a year. World exports to the United States and to Continental European Free Trade Association countries each increased by just over 10 per cent a year; while United Kingdom exports of manufactures to the United States increased almost as fast as the world average, the growth to other EFTA countries was much less at 6½ per cent a year. To Canada also, United Kingdom exports grew less fast than world exports, but the United States supplied over 75 per cent of the Canadian market. The United Kingdom as a market for manufactured goods grew slightly less fast than other industrial countries and its inclusion as a market in the figures of total exports of manufactures to all industrial countries did not therefore explain the faster growth in exports by other manufacturing countries.

The sterling primary producers were much more important as a market for United Kingdom exports of manufactures – taking 34 per cent in 1963 – than they were for all main world suppliers from which they took 13 per cent. World exports of manufactures to these countries over the period 1954 to 1963, although growing more slowly than exports to industrial countries, were nevertheless increasing at 6 per cent a year and rather more rapidly than exports to all primary producing countries – 5¼ per cent a year. United Kingdom exports to overseas sterling countries increased by little more than 1 per cent a year. Two-thirds of the absolute increase in exports to the non-OECD sterling countries was supplied by the United States, Japan and Germany which recorded average increases of 12 or 13 per cent a year. In contrast to the United Kingdom experience in these sterling markets, exports to Latin America and to other primary producers, with which are included the USSR, Eastern Europe and the People's Republic of China, increased faster from the United Kingdom than the world average.

The extent to which the growth in United Kingdom exports of manufactures has lagged behind the average in the period 1954 to 1963 has not differed greatly from one broad group of products to another, except in the case of textiles. There was a decrease in United Kingdom exports of textiles between 1954 and 1963 but a slow growth (3½ per cent a year) in world exports.

The most rapidly increasing sectors of world trade over the last ten years were electrical machinery and non-electrical machinery and it was in these groups that United Kingdom exports also showed the fastest growth rates. The average annual increase of 8½ per cent in United Kingdom exports of non-electrical machinery was nearly 2 per cent greater than that for any other commodity group, and nearer to the corresponding world growth rate (11 per cent) than was growth in any of the other identified groups of commodities. Each of the other main manufacturing countries increased their exports of non-electrical machinery even more rapidly than the United Kingdom, except for the United States which recorded a growth rate very similar to that of the United Kingdom. Engineering goods form the largest element in United Kingdom exports and the share taken by non-electrical machinery alone of exports of manufactures rose from 19 per cent in 1954 to 25 per cent in 1963. In the same period the share of non-electrical machinery in world exports of manufactures rose more slowly from 18 per cent to 21 per cent.

Although world trade in electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances also increased by over 11 per cent a year between 1954 and 1963, United Kingdom exports of these goods increased less rapidly than those of non-electrical machinery. Of the three dominant suppliers, the United Kingdom and the United States recorded increases of 7 per cent a year and Germany 13 per cent. Japanese exports, with an increase of 40 per cent a year, increased from 1 per cent of world exports in 1954 to nearly 10 per cent in 1963.

Transport equipment, nearly a fifth of United Kingdom exports of manufactures, did not increase as rapidly as engineering goods. The United Kingdom growth rate (5 per cent) was little more than half the rate recorded by the main manufacturing countries in aggregate. In road motor vehicles alone (passenger cars, buses, lorries, etc., complete and parts) exports from the United Kingdom increased by 8 per cent a year compared with some 10-11 per cent for world exports. In this sector United Kingdom experience was very similar to that in electrical and non-electrical machinery, and it was in the other transport items that the United Kingdom fell more behind world growth.

The more variable experience of United Kingdom exports of manufactures between markets than between commodities (compared with world exports) seems to have been mainly due to differences of export achievement rather than the particular pattern of United Kingdom exports. Since engineering and transport goods comprise nearly half of United Kingdom (and world) exports of manufactures, it would be expected that in those areas where United Kingdom exports have shown the best performance compared with world exports (United States, Japan, Latin America and the 'rest of the world') this would be reflected in exports of engineering products. This is broadly true, but there has also been a tendency for a wide range of commodities to contribute to a better United Kingdom performance in these areas. Thus United Kingdom exports of chemicals and other 'other' manufactures increased well, relatively, to the United States and all commodity groups, other than textiles, increased at an above average rate to Japan. To Latin America, United Kingdom exports of metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures increased against a general contraction of the market and exports of engineering and transport goods increased more than the average; while to the 'rest of the world' there were above average increases in exports of chemicals, metals, etc., and of engineering and transport goods.

Developments in 1963—summary

In 1963, world exports of manufactures were 8½ per cent more in value than in 1962 with increases of 11 and 5 per cent to industrial countries and primary producers respectively. These increases were all slightly below the longer term (1954-1963) rates of increase. Exports of manufactures from the United Kingdom were over 6½ per cent more in 1963 than in 1962, well above the longer term rate of 5½ per cent. There was an increase of 6 per cent in exports to primary producing countries compared with a longer term rate of 3 per cent; exports to industrial countries increased by 7 per cent compared with a longer term rate of over 8½ per cent.

Among the industrial markets, United Kingdom exports to the EEC countries increased by 14 per cent between 1962 and 1963, a slower growth than intra-trade (19 per cent) but faster than exports from other non-member countries. United Kingdom exports to other EFTA countries increased as fast as the world average (5½ per cent), but world exports to EFTA as a whole increased by 6½ per cent with exports to the United Kingdom up by 10 per cent. Although world exports to the United States and Canada increased by 6 and 4 per cent respectively in 1963, from the United Kingdom the increase to the United States was 4 per cent and there was a fall of 9 per cent in exports to Canada. The only important increases in North American trade were in exports from Canada, Japan and Germany to the United States and from the United States to Canada. World exports to Japan recovered from the fall in 1962 and exports from the United Kingdom and the EEC to this market increased by more than the average; there was very little increase in exports from the United States, the major supplier.

The primary producing markets showed very varied behaviour in 1963. World exports of manufactures to the non-OECD sterling countries increased fast (12 per cent); to Latin America there was a further fall – of 7 per cent; to 'other' primary producers, with the USSR, Eastern Europe and the People's Republic of China, there was an increase of 5 per cent following a small fall in 1962, the only one in the past decade. United Kingdom exports reflected this variance but, partly because of the difference in importance of the various groups of markets, United Kingdom exports to the primary producers increased by more than the world average in 1963. United Kingdom exports to sterling primary producers increased by 8 per cent, much less than the other larger suppliers – EEC, 11 per cent; United States, 16 per cent; and Japan, 20 per cent. To Latin America, United Kingdom (and also EEC) exports fell by 11 per cent; there was a fall of over 5 per cent in exports from the United States and Canada was the only country to show a significant increase. The 'other' countries were the only primary producing market where United Kingdom exports increased by more than the world average – 8 per cent compared with 5 per cent. Of the other four large suppliers, Japan and France recorded above average increases, the United States showed little change and Germany recorded a fall.

The most notable feature of the commodity pattern of the change in exports of manufactures between 1962 and 1963 was the marked slowing down in the expansion of world exports of non-electrical machinery. The increase of 6 per cent was little more than half the longer term rate of 11 per cent from 1954 to 1963. The slowing down was most marked in exports from the United States and the EEC countries. In contrast there was an acceleration in exports from the United Kingdom to an above world average growth of 7 per cent equal to that recorded by the EEC countries in aggregate and more than the 4 per cent increase from the United States. This United Kingdom performance was achieved despite a fall in exports to North America against an average increase from all suppliers of 9 per cent.

The fastest growing sectors of world trade in manufactures in 1963 were transport equipment (13 per cent) and electrical machinery (12 per cent). United Kingdom increases in these two sectors were a little below the world average, but for the whole group of engineering and transport goods United Kingdom exports increased by 9 per cent as did world exports. The EEC countries as a group achieved an increase of 11 per cent and Japanese exports were nearly 20 per cent more than in 1962; exports from the United States increased by 4 per cent.

World exports of chemicals and 'other' manufactures increased faster than the generality of manufactures in 1963 and this was also true of the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Japan, but not the United States, whose exports of chemicals increased by only 4 per cent. The remaining sectors of textiles and base metals, etc., showed increases of 5 and 4 per cent respectively. Both the United States and Japan recorded falls in their exports of textiles in 1963; United Kingdom exports increased by 4 per cent and those from EEC by 9 per cent with a large increase, almost 20 per cent, from Germany. In base metals the United Kingdom and Germany recorded falls of 3 and 4 per cent respectively with all other countries recording increases – of as much as 27 per cent from Japan.

Exports to main markets

OECD countries in Europe

OVER the last ten years the *European OECD countries* have in aggregate increased steadily and strongly in importance as a market for manufactures. Only in 1958, when there was a contraction in world exports of manufactures, has it grown by less than 10 per cent and the average rate of growth has been nearly 13 per cent a year. This was faster than the expansion recorded in any other major market, to a large extent due to the rapid growth in intra-trade between the countries of the European Economic Community. The percentage of world exports of manufactures sold to Western European countries has risen from under 35 per cent in 1954 to over 45 per cent in 1963. United Kingdom exports to European OECD countries have increased by 9 per cent a year over this period and the proportion of total United Kingdom exports going to this area has increased from 27 per cent to 37 per cent. A little over half of world exports of manufactures to the European market was supplied by EEC countries in 1954 and by 1963 this proportion had risen to almost two-thirds, representing an increase in value of about 14 per cent a year. Western Germany, by far the largest single supplier in 1954, has also increased its exports to this market at this rate and in 1963 it contributed well over a quarter of all manufactures sent there. Even faster growth rates to this market were achieved by Japan (22 per cent), Italy (20 per cent) and France (15 per cent), but Japan remains the smallest supplier among the main manufacturing countries. The United States and the United Kingdom, each with below average growth to this market, still exported more manufactures by value in 1963 to Western Europe than either Italy or France. The United States' share of the market has declined only marginally since 1954 but the United Kingdom's share has fallen more markedly.

All the major commodity groups contributed to this fast growth in exports to Western Europe. The fastest growing sectors were electrical and non-electrical machinery (over 15 per cent a year), but exports of textiles, the slowest growing group, increased by over 9 per cent a year. The EEC countries in aggregate increased their exports of every identified group of commodities at an above average rate, but the experience of other suppliers was more mixed. Japanese exports increased at above average rates in all groups except textiles and transport equipment; United States' exports of textiles, electrical machinery and 'other' manufactures all increased more than the average; United Kingdom exports of base metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures grew at about the average rate.

During the past decade, the countries of the *European Economic Community* have formed the fastest growing part of the Western European market. World exports of manufactures to the EEC have grown at an average rate of 15 per cent a year and intra-trade within the Community (two-thirds of the total) has increased at over 17 per cent a year. All the main suppliers have participated in the growth of the EEC market and the value of the United Kingdom's exports of manufactures to the Community has increased at an average rate of 11 per cent a year. This, however, was below the growth rates recorded by Japan (over 20 per cent a year), Sweden (14 per cent a year), the United States (13 per cent a year) and each of the Community's member countries. There was fast growth (over 12 per cent a year) in exports of all the broad groups of commodities to the EEC with an increase of about 20 per cent a year in transport equipment. This was the group of commodities where intra-trade increased fastest (nearly 25 per cent a year) and was most above the average rate. From the United Kingdom, the growth in exports of various commodities was very similar from about 11 to 14 per cent, with the exception of textiles where the increase was less than 5 per cent a year. The faster growth in exports from the United States to the EEC (than from the United Kingdom) was mainly due to very fast growth, nearly 20 per cent a year, in exports of electrical machinery and 'other' manufactures.

Exports of manufactures to the *European Free Trade Association* grew more slowly than world exports of manufactures (but little more slowly than exports of non-member countries) to the EEC. The United Kingdom's exports to EFTA countries have increased more slowly (6½ per cent a year) than exports to the EEC and this was true also for the other main suppliers. Japan again showed the fastest rate of growth, followed by Italy, but in addition Germany, France, Sweden and the United States all showed faster growth than the average of some 10 per cent a year.

There was a more marked difference in experience between the commodity groups in this market, with exports of textiles and of base metals and metal manufactures increasing by about 6 per cent a year and electrical machinery increasing by 15 per cent. The pattern of growth of exports from the EEC was very close to the average; United Kingdom exports were near the average rate of growth in chemicals, and base metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures, but only half the average in textiles, machinery and transport equipment and 'other' manufactures; exports from the United States, the other major supplier, also showed about average growth in chemicals, but above average growth in textiles, electrical machinery and 'other' manufactures.

The EEC continued to expand vigorously as a market in 1963 when intra-trade was 19 per cent more than in the previous year. The highest rates of growth of exports from individual countries were recorded by Germany and Japan. Exports from the United Kingdom were 14 per cent above the 1962 level; this was equal to the previous year's increase and above the long-term average. On the other hand, exports to the European Free Trade Association recorded below average growth in 1963, although at 6½ per cent this was higher than in 1962. Swedish exports to other EFTA countries expanded by over 19 per cent in 1963 but no other supplier recorded an increase of more than 8 per cent and Japanese exports showed no further growth. United Kingdom exports were nearly 5½ per cent higher than in the previous year, but since the United Kingdom as a market was expanding more quickly than the rest of the area this figure is not directly comparable with growth in exports from other suppliers to the whole area. Exports of manufactures from the world to the United Kingdom were 10 per cent higher in 1963 than in 1962; this followed decreases in the previous two years. Of the major suppliers, Belgium/Luxembourg (22 per cent) and Sweden (21 per cent) showed the fastest rates of growth, whilst exports from the United States increased by 14 per cent after declining in 1961 and 1962. Small decreases, against the trend, were recorded by Italy and the Netherlands.

United States

World exports of manufactures to the United States increased between 1954 and 1963 by over 10 per cent a year. This was rather slower than the rate of growth of exports of manufactures to OECD European countries in aggregate, but no slower than exports to the EFTA group or to the United Kingdom. The United States' chief supplier in 1954 was Canada, which contributed almost half of the manufactures sent to the United States. Although Canada was still the largest individual supplier in 1963, its share of the market had fallen to under 30 per cent, with an average annual increase in exports of 4 per cent – the lowest growth rate recorded by any of the main manufacturing countries to this market. By contrast, the European Economic Community, whose exports in 1954 were little more than half of Canada's, has since 1958 sold more manufactures to the United States than has Canada and now supplies over a third of the world total, growth having been at 14 per cent a year. The fastest growth rate (24 per cent a year) was recorded by Japan, now the second largest individual supplier of manufactures to the United States, and Italy, Sweden and Germany have all exceeded 16 per cent a year. The United Kingdom's exports of manufactures have increased at over 10 per cent a year, almost as fast as the average, but this was due to rapid expansion in the first part of the period. Exports of manufactures from the United Kingdom in 1963 were lower than in either 1959 or 1960.

The most rapidly increasing groups of manufactures exported to the United States over the past decade were iron and steel and transport equipment (each over 20 per cent a year) and electrical machinery (over 25 per cent a year). Exports of chemicals, textiles and 'other' manufactures increased by much less than the average. The growth in exports of iron and steel to the United States has been strongly cyclical over the past ten years but there has been relatively steady growth in exports from Japan whereas exports from the EEC countries reached a peak in 1959. Exports of transport equipment reached a peak in 1959 and recent recovery has not regained that level; this was true of exports both from the United Kingdom and the EEC in aggregate though not the individual suppliers. There has been a relatively steady growth in exports of electrical machinery and appliances with outstanding growth in exports from Japan; this was the sector which was fastest growing in Canada's exports to the United States.

Between 1962 and 1963 world exports of manufactures to the United States increased by 6 per cent, well below the long-term average. Of the four main suppliers, Canada, Japan, Germany and the United Kingdom, only Canada increased its exports at more than the long-term rate (5 per cent compared with about 4 per cent between 1954 and 1963). Exports from Japan were 11 per cent more in 1963 than in 1962 while those from Germany and the United Kingdom increased by 9 and 4 per cent respectively. The largest increase among the commodity groups was in base metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures (14 per cent) of which iron and steel alone showed an increase of 26 per cent. Exports of textiles fell from a very high level in 1962 and exports of engineering and transport equipment and 'other' manufactures increased by 9 and 3 per cent respectively, about half the long-term average. Exports of base metals etc. and of 'other' manufactures from the United Kingdom increased in 1963 compared with 1962 at above the world average but there was a slight fall in exports of engineering and transport goods.

Canada

The Canadian market has been dominated by the United States throughout the last decade. United States' exports of manufactures account for over three-quarters of the total but they have grown slightly more slowly than world exports to Canada (7 per cent a year). Exports from the United Kingdom have expanded by nearly 3½ per cent a year and this country remains Canada's second largest supplier by a wide margin. All the EEC countries have increased their share of the market between 1954 and 1963, as have Japan and Sweden. Japanese exports have risen by 24 per cent a year but the bulk of this growth was between 1954 and 1959 and Japan has not increased its share of the market since then. The growth in exports to Canada was relatively well spread between the various commodity groups; the increases range from about 4 per cent a year for textiles to about 8 per cent for non-electrical machinery. Exports from the United States also showed growth well spread between commodities, but not exports from the United Kingdom which showed falls for textiles and 'other' manufactures and only a small increase in transport equipment.

The growth in exports to Canada between 1962 and 1963 was 3½ per cent; this was about 3 per cent below the average for the decade but was higher than in any of the previous three years. United States' exports of manufactures to Canada were over 6 per cent greater in value than in 1962, whilst exports from Canada's other main suppliers, the United Kingdom, Germany and Japan, decreased. Exports from the European Economic Community as a whole also failed to expand. The 9 per cent drop in the United Kingdom's exports to Canada in 1963 followed a decrease of 18 per cent the previous year and brought the value below the 1956 level. The commodity pattern of exports to Canada in 1963 showed some new developments. There was a significant increase in base metals (and particularly iron and steel) for the first time since 1956, and there were small falls in electrical machinery and 'other' manufactures. The main increase was in exports of non-electrical machinery and transport equipment.

Japan

Japan is a relatively small market and over half of total exports of manufactures to Japan are supplied by the United States. Since 1954 world exports have increased at an average annual rate of 18 per cent, with exports from the United States increasing nearly as fast. All the main manufacturing countries have recorded growth rates of 12 per cent a year and above, and the value of exports from the United Kingdom has increased at over 17 per cent a year, near to the world average. Exports of all groups of commodities to Japan have been increasing at more than 10 per cent a year with the two most important groups of chemicals and non-electrical machinery increasing at the average rate of 18 per cent.

The growth of world exports to Japan in 1963 compared with 1962 was, at 9 per cent, about half the long-term rate, but over the past decade periods of very fast growth have alternated with periods of slow growth or decrease. Exports from the United States, which had fallen in 1962, recovered only marginally in 1963 when the growth in world exports to Japan was due to significant increases in exports from the United Kingdom (12 per cent) and most of the smaller European supplying countries. Germany, Japan's second largest supplier, recorded an increase of under 3 per cent.

Latin America

The Latin American market depends heavily on exports from the United States of America, which supplies about half of total exports to the area. The market expanded strongly between 1954 and 1957 but since then has been on a downward trend which has taken the value of exports in 1963 below the 1956 level and reduced the average rate of growth to 1½ per cent a year. United States' exports maintained their share of the total whilst the market was growing, but have since suffered a loss in share resulting in an overall reduction in the value of their exports between 1954 and 1963. All the other main manufacturing countries, except Belgium/Luxembourg, have recorded positive growth rates, ranging up to 8 per cent a year for Italy. Japan (6 per cent a year) and Canada (5 per cent a year) also registered above average growth rates. Exports of manufactures from the United Kingdom have increased at 2½ per cent a year over the whole period despite decreases in each of the last three years. Chemicals were the only commodity group to show any sustained increase in exports to Latin America over the past decade. Textiles, base metals and 'other' manufactures have been decreasing steadily since 1956 to below the levels of 1954, and over the past two years there have been reductions in exports of machinery and transport equipment.

The 7 per cent contraction in exports of manufactures to the Latin American market in 1963 compared with 1962 affected most of the main manufacturing countries, only Canada recording an appreciable increase. United States' exports were 5½ per cent lower than in the previous year, the third successive decrease, whilst the EEC countries all registered falls of between 8 per cent and 21 per cent. Total EEC exports of manufactures to Latin America fell by 11 per cent, as did United Kingdom exports. There were reductions over all groups of commodities except chemicals which were unchanged compared with 1962, reductions in exports from the United States and Italy being offset by increases from other suppliers.

Non-OECD Sterling Area

Total exports of manufactures to overseas sterling countries increased at the rate of 6 per cent a year between 1954 and 1963, but the United Kingdom, the major supplier, showed an increase of only 1 per cent a year. From supplying 58 per cent of world exports in 1954, the United Kingdom share fell to 38 per cent in 1963. The other main suppliers, the United States, Japan and Germany, all recorded increases of over 10 per cent a year and all of the smaller supplying countries apart from Belgium/Luxembourg increased their exports at about the average rate of 6 per cent. Exports from the European Economic Community, as a whole, expanded at more than 8½ per cent a year. Textiles was the only commodity group where exports were lower in 1963 than in 1954 but exports of base metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures increased by less than the average rate. The only group to show much above average increase was electrical machinery (10 per cent a year); the absolute increase was shared fairly equally between the United Kingdom, the EEC, the United States and Japan but while this represented an increase of over 40 per cent a year for Japan and about 20 per cent a year for the EEC and the United States, the United Kingdom growth was 4 per cent a year.

The growth of world exports of manufactures to the non-OECD Sterling Area in 1963 compared with 1962 was 12 per cent – more than twice the growth recorded in 1962 and double the long-term average rate. The United Kingdom, the United States and Japan all increased the value of their exports by over $200 million, resulting in percentage increases over 1962 well above their respective average rates for the past decade; in the case of the United Kingdom the 8 per cent expansion followed decreases of 3½ per cent and 5 per cent in 1961 and 1962. The fastest growth, over 20 per cent, was recorded by France. Exports of electrical machinery and transport equipment both increased by over 20 per cent in 1963 and while the United Kingdom recorded an above average increase in exports of transport equipment (23 per cent) the increase for electrical machinery at 11 per cent was only half the world average.

Other countries

These countries include the Middle East, USSR, Eastern Europe and the People's Republic of China.

Total exports of manufactures to these countries have expanded at an average rate of 7 per cent a year in the period between 1954 and 1963. The largest single supplier, France, has not maintained its share of the market, which fell from 27 per cent in 1954 to 19 per cent in 1963; exports from France have increased at an annual average rate of less than 3 per cent with all groups of commodities showing below average growth. Of the other major suppliers, Germany and Japan have recorded growth rates of over 10 per cent a year, but the United States with an annual increase of less than 4 per cent has also lost share. Exports from the United Kingdom to these countries have shown a rate of growth of about 9 per cent a year. As with exports to other less developed countries, the main increase has been in chemicals and engineering goods (both electrical and non-electrical) with some downward tendency in textiles. The experience of each of the main suppliers has largely reflected this.

Some 30 per cent of the absolute increase between 1954 and 1963 has been in exports to the USSR, Eastern Europe and the People's Republic of China, an increase of over 15 per cent a year. Most of the increase was supplied by the EEC countries, but the increase of 15 per cent a year for the EEC as a whole was much less than the increases of 25 and 28 per cent recorded by the United Kingdom and Japan respectively. Exports of chemicals, base metals and non-electrical machinery contributed over 80 per cent of the absolute increase between 1954 and 1963 with the fastest rate of growth in non-electrical machinery (over 25 per cent a year).

There was an increase of 5 per cent in world exports of manufactures to 'other' countries in 1963 compared with the previous year. Although a little below the long-term average, it marked a recovery from the decrease of nearly 3 per cent in 1962. The experience of the supplying countries varied considerably; Japanese exports rose by 13 per cent, the United Kingdom's by nearly 8 per cent (after a marginal fall in 1962) and French exports by 6 per cent, double the long-term average for France. Exports from the United States failed to expand, however, and Germany registered a decrease for the second year in succession. The dip in exports in 1962 and recovery in 1963 were mainly due to transport equipment and 'other' manufactures – exports of each moved in this way. Exports of chemicals continued to expand rapidly, by 10 per cent in 1963, and the slow growth in exports of non-electrical machinery continued. Exports of manufactures to the USSR, Eastern Europe and the People's Republic of China moved contrary to the total for the group for the third year. In 1963 exports to this area were 4 per cent less than in 1962 (following an increase of 9 per cent in 1962 compared with 1961); United Kingdom and Japanese exports have increased each year since 1960 but German exports fell in 1961 and again in 1963.

Exports of different commodity groups

THE fastest growing commodity sectors in world trade in manufactures over the period 1954 to 1963 have been electrical and non-electrical machinery (11 per cent a year). Chemicals, transport equipment and 'other' manufactures have all increased by about 9 per cent a year, marginally faster than the average growth for all commodities. Exports of metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures grew slightly less fast and textiles by only 3½ per cent a year, due to a reduction in exports to primary producing countries.

Non-electrical machinery was the fastest growing commodity sector of United Kingdom exports at 8½ per cent a year. Exports of chemicals and electrical machinery also increased (by 7 per cent a year) at a faster rate than all manufactures (5¼ per cent). As in the case of world exports, transport equipment and 'other' manufactures showed about average rates of growth, with exports of metals rather less. Textile exports from the United Kingdom fell – by 2½ per cent a year.

The increase in world exports of manufactures between 1962 and 1963 at 8½ per cent was very near to the long-term average. The most outstanding developments in the groups of commodities were the continued slowing in growth of exports of non-electrical machinery (to 6 per cent between 1962 and 1963) and the continued acceleration in exports of transport equipment (to 13 per cent in 1963) and of 'other' manufactures (to 12 per cent in 1963). United Kingdom experience as between the various groups of commodities was very similar in 1963 to the world performance except that exports of non-electrical machinery increased more in 1963 (7 per cent) than in 1962 or than the world average in 1963. Also United Kingdom exports of metals and metal manufactures were less in 1963 than in 1962 whereas world exports increased.

Machinery and transport equipment

This very diverse group of products includes engineering goods, the fastest growing sector of manufactures, and transport equipment (road and rail vehicles, ships and aircraft). In 1954 it contributed about 40 per cent of world exports of manufactures, and by 1963 this had risen to 45 per cent. The three largest suppliers, Germany, the United States and the United Kingdom were responsible for two-thirds of world exports of machinery and transport equipment in 1963 compared with three-quarters in 1954. Over this period exports from West Germany increased by 14 per cent a year compared with the world average of 10 per cent whereas exports from the United Kingdom and the United States increased by 7 and 6 per cent a year respectively The only countries to show faster growth than Germany were Japan (25 per cent) and Italy (20 per cent). The other main manufacturing countries increased their exports by between 10 and 14 per cent a year.

In 1963 the increase in exports of these goods compared with the previous year (9 per cent) was little different from either 1962 or 1961 and just below the long-term average. United Kingdom exports also increased by 9 per cent in 1963, the highest figure recorded since 1956. German exports were 11 per cent more in 1963 than in 1962, but United States exports only 4 per cent more.

Although the long-term increase in exports of electrical machinery, non-electrical machinery and transport equipment has in each case been near 10 per cent a year over the past decade, there has been more variation between countries and year to year in these three sections than in the total for all machinery and transport equipment. In *non-electrical* machinery the three major suppliers, West Germany, the United States and the United Kingdom, contributed some 70 per cent of world exports in 1963. Over the period 1954 to 1963 German exports increased by 14 per cent a year and those from the United Kingdom and the United States by 8½ per cent a year compared with the world average of 11 per cent. Italy was the only country to record a growth rate as high as 20 per cent and Japanese performance (an increase of 14 per cent a year) was not outstanding.

In 1963 world exports of non-electrical machinery were 6 per cent more than in the previous year, the rate of growth having progressively slowed down from 18 per cent in 1960. The United States (4 per cent), Germany (7 per cent) and the United Kingdom (7 per cent) all showed smaller increases than their longer term averages, but the United Kingdom increase was less depressed than the other two. Only Canada and Italy recorded increases of more than 7 per cent and there was little change in exports from the Netherlands, Sweden or Japan.

Exports of *electrical machinery* have, like non-electrical goods, increased over the past decade by 11 per cent a year. The United States and the United Kingdom recorded similar below-average rates of growth (7 per cent a year) while West German exports increased by 13 per cent a year. However, Japanese exports have increased by over 40 per cent a year so that Japan has become the fourth largest exporter supplying nearly 10 per cent of world exports of electrical machinery in 1963. Canada, the smallest of the suppliers, recorded a growth of about 23 per cent a year in the latter part of the period after little growth between 1954 and 1958.

In contrast to non-electrical machinery, the electrical sector showed continued fast growth in 1963, when exports were 12 per cent more than in 1962. United Kingdom exports increased by 11 per cent, near to the world average, and more than the 8 per cent recorded by Germany and the United States; Italy and Japan each increased their exports by more than 20 per cent.

The experience of the main suppliers has varied more in *transport equipment* over the past decade than in engineering goods, but this has been to some extent associated with the particular types of transport equipment exported by the various suppliers. World exports of all types of transport equipment increased by 9 per cent a year with exports from the United States increasing by 2 per cent a year, from the United Kingdom by 5 per cent and from Germany by 16 per cent. Exports from the EEC in aggregate increased by 14 per cent a year, including a 19 per cent increase from Italy. Japanese exports were the fastest growing, at 26 per cent a year, but they remained much less in absolute value than exports from France, the fourth largest exporter.

In 1963 exports of transport equipment were 13 per cent more than in the previous year following a small increase in 1962 and a fall in 1961. All the main exporters showed increases of 10 per cent or more between 1962 and 1963, except the United States (3 per cent) and Italy (2 per cent); exports from the United Kingdom increased by 10 per cent. There were increases in world exports both of passenger cars and of buses and lorries for the first time since 1960. United Kingdom exports of passenger cars were 10 per cent more than in 1962 compared with a world increase of 15 per cent and one of 17 per cent from the EEC. United Kingdom exports of buses and lorries were 13 per cent more than in 1962, nearly double the world increase of 7 per cent; there was very little increase in exports from the EEC and about half of the absolute increase in world exports was supplied by Japan whose exports more than doubled.

Base metals and miscellaneous manufactures of metal

Exports of these goods increased between 1954 and 1963 by 7½ per cent a year; this was lower than the rate of increase for all manufactures but exports to Latin America fell over the period. The United Kingdom, Germany, France, Belgium and the United States each supplied over 10 per cent of world exports in 1963 and of these only Germany showed an annual rate of increase (11 per cent) which was above the world average; exports from France and Belgium each increased about 6½ per cent with just over 4 per cent for the United Kingdom and the United States. Italy and Japan each increased their exports by over 15 per cent a year.

The year to year movements in exports have varied greatly as these goods are markedly affected by stocking and de-stocking movements. In 1963 there was a small increase in world exports which took them above the previous peak in 1960. Exports from both the United Kingdom and Germany fell between 1962 and 1963 – the German fall offset much of the increase from other EEC countries so that exports from the EEC as a whole only increased by 1 per cent. The only country to record a substantial increase was Japan (27 per cent); the other suppliers increased their exports by from 5 to 9 per cent.

Chemicals

This is the only sector of manufactures, apart from engineering goods, which has shown an increase in world exports in each year of the past decade. The rate of growth, 9 per cent a year, has been little more than average for all manufactures. Almost half of world exports in 1963 were supplied by the EEC, whose exports in aggregate have increased by 11 per cent a year. Exports from the United Kingdom and the United States increased by about 7 per cent a year but Canadian exports grew very little (1 per cent a year). Exports from Sweden and Switzerland grew a little faster than the world average and Japanese exports increased by 17 per cent a year, almost double the average.

There was a 10 per cent increase in world exports of chemicals in 1963 compared with the previous year; the countries to show slower than average growth were the United States (4 per cent), the United Kingdom (7 per cent), Italy (8 per cent) and Canada (9 per cent). The largest increase, proportionately, was in exports from Japan which were 21 per cent more than in the previous year.

The rate of growth of EFTA as a market for manufactures has not been greatly influenced by the increase in exports to the *United Kingdom*. None of the major suppliers has increased its exports to the United Kingdom substantially more quickly than to the area as a whole and both markets have expanded at over 10 per cent a year. The United Kingdom thus still represented in 1963 a little over a quarter of the total EFTA market, as in 1954. The major supplier to the United Kingdom in 1954 was Canada – over one-fifth of total exports of manufactures originating there. As in other markets, however, Canada's share has fallen sharply and in 1963 it was less than one-seventh. The growth rate of Canadian exports to this country (5 per cent a year) was considerably lower than those of the other main manufacturing countries. The United States of America and Germany each increased their exports of manufactures to the United Kingdom at about 13 per cent a year. Exports of manufactures from the EEC as a whole to the United Kingdom have expanded at an average rate of 11 per cent a year – much the same rate as exports from this country to the Community.

The growth of Western Europe as a market for manufactures between 1962 and 1963 was, at 13 per cent, exactly at the long-term rate. The EEC, in aggregate, increased its exports by 14 per cent in 1963 compared with the previous year – again the average rate over the period 1954 to 1963 – and all the Community's members recorded increases of between 11 and 15 per cent. Only Japan of the main suppliers failed markedly to achieve its average rate of increase but growth of nearly 15 per cent was nevertheless one of the highest recorded in 1963. Swedish exports were 14 per cent higher than in 1962, an above average expansion. Both the United Kingdom and the United States showed increases of over 10 per cent and for the United Kingdom this was 1 per cent above the long-term average, but lower than the rates recorded in 1961 and 1962. Canadian exports of manufactures to Western Europe increased by nearly 6 per cent in 1963, near the average rate of growth and reversing the downward trend in the previous two years. The fastest growth among the commodity groups was in 'other' manufactures, with chemicals, textiles and machinery and transport equipment all showing the same rate of growth (13 per cent) as total manufactures.

Textiles

Exports of textiles have been the least expansive sector of world exports of manufactures over the past decade, having increased at 3½ per cent a year. While there was an increase of 8 per cent a year in exports of textiles to industrial countries (as fast an increase as for all manufactures to all markets) there has been a fall in exports of textiles to the primary producing countries and to each identified group of primary producers apart from the USSR, Eastern Europe and the People's Republic of China. Exports of the various sectors which are distinguished have also behaved differently; exports of cotton fabrics have decreased while exports of wool fabrics and man-made fibre fabrics have increased. Comparison of the experience of the various textile exporters is affected by both these developments. Over the decade exports of textiles from the United Kingdom fell by 2½ per cent a year. All other countries recorded increases; for the United States this was less than 1 per cent a year but the EEC countries increased their exports by 6 per cent a year, as did Japan.

The increase of 5 per cent in exports of textiles in 1963 compared with the previous year was higher than the long-term average and was largely due to a rise of 9 per cent in exports from the EEC, where Germany and the Netherlands registered increases of 19 and 10 per cent respectively. United Kingdom exports increased (by 4 per cent) for the first time since 1960 but the United States and Japan both recorded decreases of 1 per cent.

Other manufactures

This heading covers a wide range of products such as clothing, pottery, rubber manufactures, timber manufactures, paper and paper manufactures and scientific instruments, and they constitute at least 10 per cent of exports of manufactures from each country. World exports of these goods have increased by over 9 per cent a year between 1954 and 1963, and the range of experience by the various countries has been very wide. The countries with below average increases in exports were Canada (3 per cent), the United Kingdom (5½ per cent) and the United States and Switzerland (each 7 per cent). Italian exports increased by over 20 per cent a year and those from Japan by 17 per cent. The remaining countries recorded very similar experiences with increases of from 9½ to 12 per cent a year.

In 1963 there was an increase of 11 per cent in exports compared with 1962. Only Germany (16 per cent), Italy (18 per cent) and Sweden (13 per cent) showed increases much above the average, and the smallest increases (both 7 per cent) were in Canadian and Japanese exports. United Kingdom exports increased by 10 per cent.

Technical Note:

The main manufacturing countries covered by this series of reports are the members of the EEC, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States, Canada and Japan. In 1962 they supplied 87 per cent of world exports of manufactured goods excluding the USSR, Eastern Europe and the People's Republic of China.

Reference is made in the market analysis used in the report to *industrial countries* which comprise all members of the OECD – the European members, the United States, Canada and Japan. The remaining countries including the USSR, Eastern Europe and the People's Republic of China are in general referred to as *primary producing countries*. Latin America covers the 20 Latin American Republics and the Non-OECD Sterling Area covers the sterling area other than the United Kingdom, Iceland and Ireland.

'Manufactured goods' for the purpose of this analysis are those products defined by Sections 5 to 8 of the Revised Standard International Trade Classification.

The detailed analysis of the commodity pattern of exports to the various markets has been brought up to date and used in preparing this report. It is in part based on the original Standard International Trade Classification and figures for the later years are not in all cases fully comparable with the pre-1960 figures. There are also differences between the detailed analysis and Tables V and VI of this report which have been adjusted to a comparable basis in so far as this is possible. The main problems arise in the treatment of trade in armaments, refrigerators and tractors. The detailed figures are available on request from the Director of Statistics, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

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Statistical appendix

Table 1. World exports and industrial production

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
World exports of manufactures (*a*)										
Value (US $ thousand million)	29·6	33·7	38·3	42·5	41·8	45·2	52·2	55·0	58·4	63·3
Volume (1958 = 100)	77	86	94	102	100	109	124	129	136	147
World industrial production (*b*)										
Volume (1958 = 100)	86	96	100	103	100	110	117	121	130	137
Percentage increase on previous year	—	11·5	4·5	2·8	—3·0	10·3	6·2	3·3	7·1	5·0

(*a*) Exports by the 12 main manufacturing countries, apart from the USSR, Eastern Europe and People's Republic of China: the European Economic Community, United Kingdom, United States (excluding United States Special Category exports), Canada, Sweden, Switzerland and Japan. Manufactures defined as Sections 5 to 8 of the SITC Revised.
(*b*) OECD countries including Japan.

Table II. Exports of manufactures by main exporting countries

Percentage changes on a year earlier

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	*Increase per cent per annum 1954-63*	1963 value US $ million
United Kingdom (*b*)	+ 3·5	+ 9·7	+10·4	+ 5·5	— 2·0	+ 4·6	+ 6·6	+ 4·0	+ 2·4	+ 6·7	*5·3*	9,430
EEC	+12·3	+18·3	+12·1	+13·3	+ 4·0	+13·0	+18·8	+ 9·0	+ 6·2	+ 9·7	*11·5*	29,168
German Federal Republic (*c*)	+20·8	+18·7	+20·4	+18·2	+ 4·1	+11·6	+16·8	+10·6	+ 4·7	+10·0	*12·6*	12,910
Belgium-Luxembourg	+ 4·3	+20·1	+17·1	— 0·2	— 3·2	+ 9·5	+14·3	+ 3·4	+ 9·9	+ 9·8	*8·7*	3,830
France (*d*)	+ 9·0	+16·8	— 4·5	+13·2	+ 6·0	+15·4	+21·4	+ 2·9	+ 3·6	+ 8·2	*8·9*	5,841
Italy	+ 4·1	+22·1	+19·4	+19·1	+ 6·5	+16·5	+34·4	+16·7	+11·4	+10·3	*17·1*	3,877
Netherlands	+11·1	+14·1	+ 4·8	+ 9·8	+ 8·6	+16·0	+12·2	+ 9·0	+ 6·4	+10·7	*10·1*	2,710
Sweden	+15·3	+ 9·9	+17·2	+14·8	+ 5·3	+ 7·8	+17·9	+11·9	+10·9	+10·2	*11·7*	2,195
Switzerland	+ 2·5	+ 7·5	+10·4	+ 8·5	— 1·3	+ 8·7	+11·3	+ 8·8	+ 8·4	+ 8·1	*7·8*	2,196
United States (*a*)	+ 4·4	+11·3	+16·8	+11·1	— 9·8	— 1·5	+17·8	+ 0·1	+ 5·1	+ 5·3	*5·9*	12,556
Canada	— 0·3	+13·2	+ 8·9	+ 4·7	— 5·1	+ 7·1	+ 5·3	+ 0·2	+ 4·5	+ 7·4	*5·0*	2,829
Japan	+33·4	+25·6	+25·1	+16·4	— 1·1	+20·8	+18·8	+ 4·5	+15·6	+13·0	*15·1*	4,917
Total (*a*)	+ 8·1	+14·2	+13·5	+10·9	— 1·5	+ 8·0	+15·5	+ 5·4	+ 6·1	+ 8·4	*8·8*	63,291

(*a*) Excluding United States Special Category exports.
(*b*) Including Channel Islands from 1959.
(*c*) Including the Saar from July 1959.
(*d*) Excluding the Saar from July 1959.

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Table III. Changes in exports of manufactures from United Kingdom and from main manufacturing countries to various markets, 1954-63

	Pattern of exports in 1963		Increase per cent per annum 1954-63		Change between 1962 and 1963	
	From United Kingdom	From main manufacturing countries	From United Kingdom	From main manufacturing countries	From United Kingdom	From main manufacturing countries
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Exports to:						
OECD Europe	36·6	46·9	9·1	12·9	+10·2	+12·6
EFTA (excluding United Kingdom)	11·3	11·6	6·6	10·2	+ 5·3	+ 5·3
United Kingdom	—	4·2	—	10·4	—	+10·0
EEC	19·2	27·4	11·5	15·2	+13·9	+16·2
United States	7·6	10·2	10·3	10·6	+ 3·6	+ 6·3
Canada	4·4	6·0	3·3	6·8	— 9·1	+ 3·6
Japan	1·1	1·7	17·4	18·0	+11·8	+ 8·6
Industrial countries	49·6	64·9	8·7	11·9	+ 7·2	+10·6
Latin America	3·9	7·6	2·5	1·6	—11·4	— 6·9
Non-OECD Sterling Area	34·1	13·5	1·3	6·2	+ 8·0	+12·0
Other	12·4	14·0	8·6	6·9	+ 7·8	+ 5·1
Primary Producers	50·4	35·1	2·7	5·3	+ 6·1	+ 4·7
Total	100	100	5·3	8·8	+ 6·7	+ 8·4
Exports of:						
Chemicals (Section 5)	10·9	12·0	6·7	9·0	+ 7·1	+10·0
Textiles (Division 65)	7·5	7·8	—2·6	3·6	+ 3·6	+ 5·2
Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures (Divisions 67, 68 and 69, excluding Group 681)	12·9	15·8	4·4	7·6	— 3·3	+ 4·0
Machinery other than electric (Division 71)	25·5	21·5	8·6	11·1	+ 7·3	+ 5·9
Electric machinery apparatus and appliances (Division 72)	9·4	8·5	6·8	11·3	+11·0	+11·8
Transport equipment (Division 73)	18·7	14·6	5·0	9·0	+ 9·8	+12·6
Other manufactures (Section 8 and rest of 6)	15·0	19·7	5·5	9·3	+10·0	+11·2
Total manufactures (Sections 5-8)	100	100	5·3	8·8	+ 6·7	+ 8·4
(U.S. dollar million)	(9,430)	(63,291)				

Table IV. Share of various commodity groups in exports of manufactures in 1954 and 1963

Percentage

	In exports to industrial countries		In exports to primary producers		In exports to all markets	
	From United Kingdom	From World	From United Kingdom	From World	From United Kingdom	From World
1954						
Chemicals (Section 5)	9·0	12·0	9·9	11·6	9·7	11·8
Textiles (Division 65)	14·3	9·7	15·9	15·1	15·1	12·2
Base metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures (Divisions 67, 68 and 69 but excluding Group 681)	12·5	19·7	14·5	15·5	13·8	17·5
Iron and steel (Division 67)	5·3	8·9	7·1	8·8	6·4	8·7
Machinery and transport equipment (Section 7)	45·9	35·8	46·3	42·6	46·6	39·4
Non-electrical machinery (Division 71)	20·5	18·3	18·5	18·3	19·2	18·0
Electrical machinery (Division 72)	6·3	5·9	9·0	7·4	8·3	7·0
Transport equipment (Division 73)	19·2	11·7	18·8	16·9	19·1	14·5
Other manufactures (Section 8 and rest of Section 6)	18·2	22·7	13·4	15·2	14·8	19·0
1963						
Chemicals (Section 5)	9·9	11·1	12·0	13·7	10·9	12·0
Textiles (Division 65)	8·4	7·6	6·7	8·4	7·5	7·8
Base metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures (Divisions 67, 68 and 69 but excluding Group 681)	12·4	16·4	13·4	14·6	12·9	15·8
Iron and steel (Division 67)	6·0	8·5	6·1	8·4	6·1	8·5
Machinery and transport equipment (Section 7)	51·0	42·4	56·3	48·9	53·6	44·7
Non-electrical machinery (Division 71)	25·5	20·7	25·5	23·1	25·5	21·5
Electrical machinery (Division 72)	7·7	8·0	11·2	9·5	9·4	8·5
Transport equipment (Division 73)	17·7	13·7	19·6	16·4	18·7	14·6
Other manufactures (Section 8 and rest of Section 6)	18·4	22·6	11·7	14·4	15·0	19·7

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TABLE V.—EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES BY MARKET

U.S. dollar million: percentage change over year earlier in italics

Exporter Market		United Kingdom (*a*)		Total EEC		German Federal Republic		Belgium-Luxembourg		France		Italy		Netherlands (*e*)	
World	1954	5,943	*+ 3·5*	10,998	*+12·3*	4,420	*+20·8*	1,804	*+ 4·3*	2,703	*+ 9·0*	933	*+ 4·1*	1,138	*+11·1*
	1955	6,521	*+ 9·7*	13,008	*+18·3*	5,248	*+18·7*	2,167	*+20·1*	3,156	*+16·8*	1,139	*+22·1*	1,298	*+14·1*
	1956	7,197	*+10·4*	14,588	*+12·1*	6,318	*+20·4*	2,537	*+17·1*	3,013	*— 4·5*	1,360	*+19·4*	1,360	*+ 4·8*
	1957	7,594	*+ 5·5*	16,522	*+13·3*	7,467	*+18·2*	2,532	*— 0·2*	3,410	*+13·2*	1,620	*+19·1*	1,493	*+ 9·8*
	1958	7,446	*— 2·0*	17,184	*+ 4·0*	7,771	*+ 4·1*	2,450	*— 3·2*	3,615	*+ 6·0*	1,726	*+ 6·5*	1,622	*+ 8·6*
	1959	7,790	*+ 4·6*	19,422	*+13·0*	8,675	*+11·6*	2,683	*+ 9·5*	4,173	*+15·4*	2,010	*+16·5*	1,881	*+16·0*
	1960	8,306	*+ 6·6*	23,074	*+18·8*	10,129	*+16·8*	3,068	*+14·3*	5,064	*+21·4*	2,702	*+34·4*	2,111	*+12·2*
	1961	8,636	*+ 4·0*	25,044	*+ 9·0*	11,207	*+10·6*	3,173	*+ 3·4*	5,211	*+ 2·9*	3,153	*+16·7*	2,300	*+ 9·0*
	1962	8,840	*+ 2·4*	26,588	*+ 6·2*	11,738	*+ 4·7*	3 488	*+ 9·9*	5,400	*+ 3·6*	3,514	*+11·4*	2,448	*+ 6·4*
	1963	9,430	*+ 6·7*	29,168	*+ 9·7*	12,910	*+10·0*	3,830	*+ 9·8*	5,841	*+ 8·2*	3,877	*+10·3*	2,710	*+10·7*
Industrial countries (*c*)	1954	2,217	*— 1·1*	6,502	*+11·4*	2,930	*+18·6*	1,285	*+ 4·6*	1,046	*+ 7·5*	498	*+ 0·8*	743	*+11·9*
	1955	2,398	*+ 8·2*	7,979	*+22·7*	3,551	*+21·2*	1,589	*+23·7*	1,378	*+31·7*	620	*+24·5*	842	*+13·3*
	1956	2,850	*+18·8*	9,231	*+15·7*	4,302	*+21·1*	1,878	*+18·2*	1,388	*+ 0·7*	762	*+22·9*	901	*+ 7·0*
	1957	3,009	*+ 5·6*	10,229	*+10·8*	4,968	*+15·5*	1,835	*— 2·3*	1,491	*+ 7·4*	921	*+20·9*	1,013	*+12·4*
	1958	2,992	*— 0·6*	10,438	*+ 2·0*	5,060	*+ 1·9*	1,763	*— 3·9*	1,531	*+ 2·7*	933	*+ 1·3*	1,151	*+13·7*
	1959	3,453	*+15·4*	12,647	*+21·2*	5,875	*+16·1*	2,108	*+19·6*	2,075	*+35·5*	1,233	*+32·2*	1,357	*+17·9*
	1960	3,593	*+ 4·1*	15,154	*+19 7*	6,916	*+17·7*	2,421	*+14·8*	2,549	*+22·8*	1,667	*+35·2*	1,601	*+18·0*
	1961	3,976	*+10·7*	17,194	*+13·5*	7,919	*+14·5*	2,621	*+ 8·3*	2,925	*+14·8*	2,000	*+20·0*	1,729	*+ 8·0*
	1962	4,365	*+ 9·8*	19,176	*+11·5*	8,656	*+ 9·3*	2,952	*+12·6*	3,338	*+14·1*	2,325	*+16·3*	1,905	*+10·2*
	1963	4,681	*+ 7·2*	21,613	*+12·7*	9,837	*+13·6*	3,331	*+12·8*	3,662	*+ 9·7*	2,604	*+12·0*	2,179	*+14·4*
OECD countries in Europe	1954	1,590	*+ 4·5*	5,642	*+15·7*	2,592	*+21·0*	1,084	*+ 8·5*	913	*+13·3*	409	*+ 6·5*	644	*+18·2*
	1955	1,684	*+ 5·9*	6,881	*+22·0*	3,116	*+20·2*	1,331	*+22·8*	1,199	*+31·3*	503	*+23·0*	732	*+13·7*
	1956	1,845	*+ 9·6*	7,763	*+12·8*	3,702	*+18·8*	1,527	*+14·7*	1,179	*— 1·7*	586	*+16·5*	769	*+ 5·1*
	1957	1,952	*+ 5·8*	8,617	*+11·0*	4,214	*+13·8*	1,526	*— 0·1*	1,260	*+ 6·9*	718	*+22·5*	899	*+16·9*
	1958	1,895	*— 2·9*	8,709	*+ 1·1*	4,279	*+ 1·5*	1,445	*— 5·3*	1,235	*— 2·0*	719	*+ 0·1*	1,031	*+14·7*
	1959	2,072	*+ 9·3*	10,158	*+16·6*	4,795	*+12·1*	1,629	*+12·7*	1,605	*+30·0*	921	*+28·1*	1,208	*+17·2*
	1960	2,292	*+10·6*	12,767	*+25·7*	5,826	*+21·5*	2,026	*+24·4*	2,151	*+34·0*	1,300	*+41·2*	1,464	*+21·2*
	1961	2,772	*+20·9*	14,747	*+15·5*	6,793	*+16·6*	2,224	*+ 9·8*	2,510	*+16·7*	1,629	*+25·3*	1,591	*+ 8·7*
	1962	3,133	*+13·0*	16,506	*+11·9*	7,425	*+ 9·3*	2,514	*+13·0*	2,913	*+16·1*	1,897	*+16·5*	1,757	*+10·4*
	1963	3,454	*+10·2*	18,800	*+13·9*	8,526	*+14·8*	2,892	*+15·0*	3,249	*+11·5*	2,120	*+11·8*	2,013	*+14·6*
European Free Trade Area (including United Kingdom)	1954	603	*+ 6·2*	2,359	*+17·2*	1,273	*+26·0*	322	*— 6·7*	342	*+15·2*	172	*+ 9·6*	250	*+22·5*
	1955	593	*— 1·7*	2,782	*+17·9*	1,511	*+18·7*	363	*+12·7*	437	*+27·8*	197	*+14·5*	274	*+ 9·6*
	1956	627	*+ 5·7*	3,080	*+10·7*	1,757	*+16·3*	403	*+11·0*	442	*+ 1·1*	221	*+12·2*	257	*— 6·2*
	1957	660	*+ 5·3*	3,467	*+12·6*	2,032	*+15·7*	391	*— 3·0*	464	*+ 5·0*	278	*+25·8*	302	*+17·5*
	1958	654	*— 0·9*	3,557	*+ 2·6*	2,156	*+ 6·1*	353	*— 9·7*	422	*— 9·1*	276	*— 0·7*	350	*+15·9*
	1959	722	*+10·4*	4,066	*+14·3*	2,368	*+ 9·8*	404	*+14·4*	532	*+26·1*	349	*+26·4*	413	*+18·0*
	1960	782	*+ 8·3*	5,001	*+23·0*	2,874	*+21·4*	475	*+17·6*	710	*+33·5*	470	*+34·7*	472	*+14·3*
	1961	935	*+19·6*	5,507	*+10·1*	3,189	*+11·0*	503	*+ 5·9*	729	*+ 2·7*	574	*+22·1*	512	*+ 8·5*
	1962	1,014	*+ 8·4*	5,713	*+ 3·7*	3,277	*+ 2·8*	476	*— 5·7*	831	*+14·0*	604	*+ 5·2*	525	*+ 2·5*
	1963	1,068	*+ 5·3*	6,015	*+ 5·3*	3,498	*+ 6·7*	495	*+ 3·9*	876	*+ 5·5*	607	*+ 0·5*	539	*+ 2·7*
United Kingdom	1954	—	—	500	*— 3·1*	172	*+ 4·9*	89	*—27·0*	105	*— 6·3*	50	*+ 2·0*	84	*+21·7*
	1955	—	—	647	*+29·4*	219	*+27·3*	111	*+24·7*	147	*+40·0*	62	*+24·0*	108	*+28·6*
	1956	—	—	711	*+ 9·9*	271	*+23·7*	145	*+30·6*	141	*— 4·1*	65	*+ 4·8*	89	*—17·6*
	1957	—	—	744	*+ 4·6*	308	*+13·7*	126	*—13·1*	133	*— 5·7*	78	*+20·0*	99	*+11·2*
	1958	—	—	744	Nil	314	*+ 1·9*	119	*— 5·6*	112	*—15·8*	88	*+12·8*	111	*+12·1*
	1959	—	—	919	*+23·5*	361	*+15·0*	151	*+26·9*	140	*+25·0*	128	*+45·5*	139	*+25·2*
	1960	—	—	1,194	*+29·9*	473	*+31·0*	165	*+ 9·3*	215	*+53·6*	164	*+28·1*	177	*+27·3*
	1961	—	—	1,204	*+ 0·8*	477	*+ 0·8*	157	*— 4·9*	192	*—10·7*	195	*+18·9*	183	*+ 3·4*
	1962	—	—	1,179	*— 2·1*	441	*— 7·6*	156	*— 0·6*	199	*+ 3·6*	175	*—10·3*	208	*+13·2*
	1963	—	—	1,285	*+ 9·0*	498	*+12·9*	190	*+21·8*	226	*+13·7*	170	*— 2·9*	201	*— 3·4*
European Economic Community	1954	678	*+ 1·8*	2,832	*+19·3*	1,093	*+20·2*	717	*+18·3*	480	*+20·9*	179	*+20·1*	363	*+16·0*
	1955	754	*+11·2*	3,512	*+24·0*	1,307	*+19·6*	918	*+28·0*	625	*+30·2*	231	*+29·1*	431	*+18·7*
	1956	873	*+15·8*	4,114	*+17·1*	1,642	*+25·6*	1,066	*+16·1*	632	*+ 1·1*	292	*+26·4*	482	*+11·8*
	1957	971	*+11·2*	4,585	*+11·4*	1,901	*+15·8*	1,079	*+ 1·2*	695	*+10·0*	348	*+19·2*	562	*+16·6*
	1958	902	*— 7·1*	4,550	*— 0·8*	1,820	*— 4·3*	1,035	*— 4·1*	702	*+ 1·0*	357	*+ 2·6*	636	*+13·2*
	1959	1,007	*+11·6*	5,454	*+19·9*	2,087	*+14·7*	1,161	*+12·2*	975	*+38·9*	484	*+35·6*	747	*+17·5*
	1960	1,130	*+12·2*	7,055	*+29·3*	2,603	*+24·7*	1,476	*+27·1*	1,312	*+34·6*	723	*+49·4*	941	*+26·0*
	1961	1,389	*+22·9*	8,403	*+19·1*	3,209	*+23·3*	1,644	*+11·4*	1,610	*+22·7*	922	*+27·5*	1,018	*+ 8·0*
	1962	1,587	*+14·3*	9,779	*+16·4*	3,666	*+14·2*	1,945	*+18·3*	1,856	*+15·3*	1,145	*+24·2*	1,167	*+14·6*
	1963	1,808	*+13·9*	11,643	*+19·1*	4,501	*+22·8*	2,307	*+18·6*	2,105	*+13·4*	1,334	*+16·5*	1,396	*+19·6*
United States	1954	295	*— 8·1*	699	*—12·5*	257	*— 1·5*	171	*— 9·5*	105	*—21·6*	80	*—20·0*	86	*—18·9*
	1955	361	*+22·4*	911	*+30·3*	342	*+33·1*	222	*+29·8*	148	*+41·0*	105	*+31·3*	94	*+ 9·3*
	1956	531	*+47·1*	1,185	*+30·1*	457	*+33·6*	286	*+28·8*	171	*+15·5*	155	*+47·6*	116	*+23·4*
	1957	531	Nil	1,264	*+ 6·7*	558	*+22·1*	247	*—13·6*	187	*+ 9·4*	177	*+14·2*	95	*—18·1*
	1958	598	*+12·6*	1,409	*+11·5*	600	*+ 7·5*	271	*+ 9·7*	248	*+32·6*	189	*+ 6·8*	101	*+ 6·3*
	1959	819	*+37·0*	2,085	*+48·0*	862	*+43·7*	423	*+56·1*	402	*+62·1*	278	*+47·1*	120	*+18·8*
	1960	713	*—12·9*	1,942	*— 6·9*	849	*— 1·5*	335	*—20·8*	331	*—17·7*	322	*+15·8*	105	*—12·5*
	1961	569	*—20·2*	1,908	*— 1·8*	818	*— 4·8*	334	*— 0·3*	342	*+ 3·3*	316	*— 1·9*	98	*— 6·7*
	1962	687	*+20·7*	2,117	*+11·0*	910	*+11·2*	378	*+13·2*	351	*+ 2·6*	371	*+17·4*	107	*+ 9·2*
	1963	712	*+ 3·6*	2,218	*+ 4·7*	989	*+ 8·7*	370	*— 2·1*	332	*— 5·6*	406	*+ 9·4*	121	*+13·1*
Canada	1954	307	*—16·1*	93	*— 4·1*	40	*+33·3*	22	*—26·7*	15	*—25·0*	7	*—12·5*	9	Nil
	1955	325	*+ 5·9*	122	*+31·2*	54	*+35·0*	28	*+27·3*	19	*+26·7*	10	*+42·9*	11	*+22·2*
	1956	434	*+33·5*	184	*+50·8*	84	*+55·6*	48	*+71·4*	23	*+21·1*	16	*+60·0*	13	*+18·2*
	1957	477	*+ 9·9*	191	*+ 3·8*	92	*+ 9·5*	40	*—16·7*	25	*+ 8·7*	21	*+31·3*	13	Nil
	1958	459	*— 3·7*	206	*+ 7·9*	102	*+10·9*	33	*+17·5*	34	*+36·0*	22	*+ 4·8*	15	*+15·4*
	1959	510	*+11·1*	264	*+28·2*	130	*+27·5*	42	*+27·3*	49	*+44·1*	24	*+ 9·1*	19	*+26·7*
	1960	528	*+ 3·5*	262	*— 0·8*	125	*— 3·8*	40	*— 4·8*	44	*—10·2*	32	*+33·3*	21	*+10·5*
	1961	548	*+ 3·8*	275	*+ 5·0*	129	*+ 3·2*	42	*+ 5·0*	45	*+ 2·3*	36	*+12·5*	23	*+ 9·5*
	1962	452	*—17·5*	277	*+ 0·7*	134	*+ 3·9*	41	*— 2·4*	43	*— 4·4*	36	Nil	23	Nil
	1963	411	*— 9·1*	275	*— 0·7*	130	*— 3·0*	41	Nil	44	*+ 2·6*	39	*+ 8·3*	21	*— 8·7*
Japan	1954	25	*—24·2*	68	*+ 6·3*	41	*+10·8*	8	*—20·0*	13	*+18·2*	2	Nil	4	Nil
	1955	28	*+12·0*	65	*— 4·4*	39	*— 4·9*	8	Nil	12	*— 7·7*	2	Nil	5	*+25·0*
	1956	40	*+42·9*	99	*+52·3*	59	*+51·3*	17	*+112·5*	15	*+25·0*	5	*+150·0*	3	*—40·0*
	1957	49	*+22·5*	157	*+58·6*	104	*+76·3*	22	*+29·4*	19	*+26·7*	5	Nil	6	*+100·0*
	1958	40	*—18·4*	114	*—27·4*	79	*—24·0*	14	*—36·4*	14	*—26·3*	3	*—40·0*	4	*—33·3*
	1959	52	*+30·0*	140	*+22·8*	88	*+11·4*	14	Nil	19	*+35·7*	10	*+233·3*	10	*+150·0*
	1960	60	*+15·4*	183	*+30·7*	116	*+31·8*	20	*+42·9*	23	*+21·1*	13	*+30·0*	11	*+10·0*
	1961	87	*+45·0*	264	*+44·3*	179	*+54·3*	21	*+ 5·0*	28	*+21·7*	19	*+46·2*	17	*+54·5*
	1962	93	*+ 7·0*	276	*+ 4·5*	187	*+ 4·5*	19	*— 9·5*	31	*+10·7*	21	*+10·5*	18	*+ 5·9*
	1963	104	*+11·8*	320	*+15·9*	192	*+ 2·7*	28	*+47·4*	37	*+19·4*	39	*+85·7*	24	*+33·3*
Primary Producing countries	1954	3,726	*+ 6·4*	4,496	*+13·7*	1,490	*+29·3*	519	*+ 3·4*	1,657	*+10·0*	435	*+ 8·2*	395	*+ 9·7*
	1955	4,123	*+10·7*	5,029	*+11·9*	1,697	*+13·9*	578	*+11·3*	1,778	*+ 7·3*	519	*+19·3*	456	*+15·4*
	1956	4,347	*+ 5·4*	5,357	*+ 6·5*	2,016	*+18·8*	659	*+14·0*	1,625	*— 8·6*	598	*+15·2*	459	*+ 0·7*
	1957	4,585	*+ 5·5*	6,293	*+17·5*	2,499	*+24·0*	697	*+ 5·8*	1,919	*+18·1*	699	*+16·9*	480	*+ 4·6*
	1958	4,454	*— 2·9*	6,746	*+ 7·2*	2,711	*+ 8·5*	687	*— 1·4*	2,084	*+ 8·6*	793	*+13·4*	471	*— 1·9*
	1959	4,337	*— 2·6*	6,775	*+ 0·4*	2,800	*+ 3·3*	575	*—16·3*	2,098	*+ 0·6*	777	*— 2·0*	524	*+11·3*
	1960	4,713	*+ 8·7*	7,920	*+16·9*	3,213	*+14·8*	647	*+12·5*	2,515	*+19·9*	1,035	*+33·2*	510	*— 2·7*
	1961	4,660	*— 1·1*	7,850	*— 0·9*	3,288	*+ 2·3*	552	*—14·7*	2,286	*— 9·1*	1,153	*+11·4*	571	*+12·0*
	1962	4,475	*— 4·0*	7,412	*— 5·6*	3,082	*— 6·3*	536	*— 2·9*	2,062	*— 9·8*	1,189	*+ 3·1*	543	*— 4·9*
	1963	4,749	*+ 6·1*	7,555	*+ 1·9*	3,073	*— 0·3*	499	*— 6·9*	2,179	*+ 5·7*	1,273	*+ 7·1*	531	*— 2·2*

TABLE V.—EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES BY MARKET (*continued*)

U.S. dollar million: percentage change over year earlier in italics

Sweden		Switzerland		United States (b)		Canada		Japan		Total		Exporter	Market
812	+15·3	1,115	+ 2·5	7,477	+ 4·4	1,821	— 0·3	1,389	+33·4	29,555	+ 8·1	1954	World
892	+ 9·9	1,199	+ 7·5	8,321	+11·3	2,061	+13·2	1,744	+25·6	33,746	+14·2	1955	
1,045	+17·2	1,324	+10·4	9,718	+16·8	2,224	+ 8·9	2,181	+25·1	38,297	+13·5	1956	
1,200	+14·8	1,437	+ 8·5	10,831	+11·1	2,350	+ 4·7	2,538	+16·4	42,472	+10·9	1957	
1,263	+ 5·3	1,419	— 1·3	9,772	— 9·8	2,231	— 5·1	2,509	— 1·1	41,824	— 1·5	1958	
1,361	+ 7·8	1,543	+ 8·7	9,630	— 1·5	2,390	+ 7·1	3,032	+20·8	45,168	+ 8·0	1959	
1,604	+17·9	1,722	+11·3	11,338	+17·8	2,517	+ 5·3	3,601	+18·8	52,162	+15·5	1960	
1,795	+11·9	1,873	+ 8·8	11,348	+ 0·1	2,521	+ 0·2	3,764	+ 4·5	54,981	+ 5·4	1961	
1,991	+10·9	2,031	+ 8·4	11,926	+ 5·1	2,634	+ 4·5	4,350	+15·6	58,360	+ 6·1	1962	
2,155	+10·2	2,196	+ 8·1	12,556	+ 5·3	2,829	+ 7·4	4,917	+13·0	63,291	+ 8·4	1963	
537	+18·5	764	— 2·1	3,377	— 2·6	1,579	— 0·4	298	+20·2	15,274	+ 4·6	1954	Industrial countries (c)
618	+15·1	812	+ 6·3	4,112	+21·8	1,787	+13·2	505	+69·5	18,211	+19·2	1955	
697	+12·8	934	+19·0	4,949	+20·4	1,943	+ 8·7	638	+26·3	21,242	+16·6	1956	
798	+14·5	1,000	+ 7·1	5,321	+ 7·5	1,978	+ 1·8	764	+19·7	23,099	+ 8·7	1957	
824	+ 3·3	995	— 0·5	4,669	—12·3	1,918	— 3·1	825	+ 8·0	22,661	+ 1·9	1958	
922	+11·9	1,099	+10·5	5,008	+ 7·3	2,083	+ 8·6	1,213	+47·0	26,425	+16·6	1959	
1,086	+17·8	1,222	+11·2	6,298	+25·8	2,130	+ 2·3	1,369	+12·9	30,852	+16·8	1960	
1,268	+16·8	1,348	+10·3	6,293	Nil	2,135	Nil	1,416	+ 3·4	33,630	+ 9·0	1961	
1,396	+10·1	1,500	+11·3	6,604	+ 4·9	2,266	+ 6·1	1,810	+27·8	37,117	+10·4	1962	
1,596	+14·3	1,637	+ 9·1	7,122	+ 7·8	2,399	+ 5·9	2,009	+11·0	41,057	+10·6	1963	
492	+21·8	596	+ 5·3	1,281	+10·1	327	+22·9	89	+20·3	10,017	+12·9	1954	OECD countries in Europe
560	+13·8	638	+ 7·5	1,629	+27·2	404	+23·5	115	+29·2	11,911	+18·9	1953	
618	+10·4	728	+14·1	1,744	+ 7·1	425	+ 5·2	147	+27·8	13,270	+11·4	1956	
709	+14·7	788	+ 8·2	1,979	+13·5	489	+15·1	211	+43·5	14,745	+11·1	1957	
720	+ 1·6	803	+ 1·9	1,787	— 9·7	550	+12·5	181	—14·2	14,645	— 0·7	1958	
772	+ 7·2	872	+ 8·6	1,948	+ 9·0	469	—14·7	203	+12·2	16,494	+12·6	1959	
933	+20·9	992	+13·8	3,146	+61·5	612	+30·5	303	+49·3	21,045	+27·6	1960	
1,129	+21·0	1,102	+11·1	3,066	— 2·5	555	— 9·3	391	+29·0	23,762	+12·9	1961	
1,235	+ 9·4	1,227	+11·3	3,256	+ 6·2	548	— 1·3	463	+18·4	26,368	+11·0	1962	
1,409	+14·0	1,337	+ 9·0	3,592	+10·3	579	+ 5·7	531	+14·7	29,702	+12·6	1963	
302	+25·3	168	+ 9·8	458	+ 4·3	254	+23·9	31	—27·9	4,175	+14·0	1954	European Free Trade Area (including United Kingdom)
339	+12·3	180	+ 7·1	646	+41·0	317	+24·8	55	+77·4	4,912	+17·7	1955	
353	+ 4·1	193	+ 7·2	626	— 3·1	344	+ 8·5	54	— 1·8	5,277	+ 7·4	1956	
422	+19·5	218	+13·0	691	+19·2	344	Nil	104	+92·6	5,906	+11·9	1957	
438	+ 3·8	221	+ 1·4	617	—10·7	322	— 6·4	79	—24·0	5,888	— 0·3	1958	
463	+ 5·7	242	+ 9·5	709	+14·9	341	+ 5·9	96	+21·5	6,639	+12·8	1959	
535	+15·6	278	+14·9	1,242	+75·2	428	+25·5	136	+41·7	8,402	+26·6	1960	
637	+19·1	308	+10·8	1,057	—14·9	398	— 7·0	175	+28·7	9,017	+ 7·3	1961	
673	+ 5·7	347	+12·6	1,082	+ 2·4	391	— 1·8	194	+10·9	9,414	+ 4·4	1962	
804	+19·4	375	+ 8·1	1,168	+ 7·9	402	+ 2·6	196	+ 1·0	10,028	+ 6·5	1963	
78	+34·5	57	+11·8	211	+ 2·4	234	+25·1	23	—11·5	1,103	+ 5·7	1954	United Kingdom
96	+23·1	64	+12·3	336	+59·2	292	+24·8	33	+43·5	1,468	+33·1	1955	
98	+ 2·1	70	+ 9·4	278	—17·3	320	+ 9·6	19	—42·4	1,496	+ 1·9	1956	
111	+13·3	76	+ 8·6	334	+20·1	316	— 1·3	31	+63·2	1,612	+ 7·8	1957	
110	— 0·9	78	+ 2·6	313	— 6·3	296	— 6·3	20	—35·5	1,561	— 3·2	1958	
118	+ 7·3	89	+14·1	339	+ 8·3	304	+ 2·7	32	+60·0	1,801	+15·4	1959	
144	+22·0	102	+14·6	711	+109·7	388	+27·6	44	+37·5	2,583	+43·4	1960	
171	+18·8	111	+ 8·8	549	—22·8	360	— 7·0	62	+40·9	2,457	— 4·9	1961	
166	— 2·9	121	+ 9·0	539	— 1·8	355	— 1·4	83	+33·9	2,443	— 0·6	1962	
201	+20·9	133	+ 9·9	617	+14·5	361	+ 1·7	90	+ 8·4	2,687	+10·0	1963	
163	+19·0	384	+ 3·2	689	+14·1	60	+ 7·1	42	+82·6	4,848	+14·6	1954	European Economic Community
191	+17·2	408	+ 6·3	837	+21·5	80	+33·3	47	+11·9	5,829	+20·2	1955	
242	+26·7	490	+20·1	949	+13·4	75	— 5·0	60	+27·7	6,803	+16·7	1956	
260	+ 7·4	520	+ 5·1	1,060	+10·6	135	+77·6	87	+45·0	7,618	+12·0	1957	
260	Nil	523	+ 0·6	991	— 6·5	215	+59·3	76	—12·6	7,517	— 1·3	1958	
279	+ 7·3	582	+11·3	1,072	+ 8·2	116	—46·0	69	— 9·2	8,579	+14·1	1959	
368	+31·9	664	+14·1	1,708	+59·3	168	+44·8	107	+55·1	11,200	+30·6	1960	
454	+23·4	737	+11·0	1,796	+ 5·2	143	—14·9	138	+29·0	13,060	+16·6	1961	
514	+13·2	810	+ 9·9	1,901	+ 5·8	138	— 3·5	198	+43·5	14,927	+14·3	1962	
541	+ 5·2	874	+ 7·9	2,081	+ 9·5	158	+14·7	243	+22·7	17,348	+16·2	1963	
33	— 8·3	140	—25·1	—	—	1,247	— 5·2	193	+21·4	2,607	— 7·2	1954	United States
44	+33·3	140	Nil	—	—	1,378	+10·5	350	+81·3	3,184	+22·1	1955	
55	+25·0	167	+ 1·3	—	—	1,504	+ 9·1	435	+24·3	3,877	+21·8	1956	
67	+21·8	167	Nil	—	—	1,463	— 2·7	497	+14·3	3,989	+ 2·9	1957	
85	+26·9	142	—15·5	—	—	1,359	— 7·1	575	+15·7	4,168	+ 4·5	1958	
126	+48·2	174	+22·5	—	—	1,600	+17·7	904	+57·2	5,708	+37·0	1959	
125	— 0·8	175	Nil	—	—	1,498	— 6·4	956	+ 5·8	5,409	— 5·2	1960	
101	—19·2	173	— 1·2	—	—	1,547	+ 3·8	918	— 4·0	5,216	— 3·6	1961	
125	+23·8	195	+12·6	—	—	1,699	+ 9·8	1,232	+34·2	6,055	+16·1	1962	
145	+15·8	208	+ 6·7	—	—	1,792	+ 5·5	1,364	+10·7	6,439	+ 6·3	1963	
9	Nil	20	— 4·8	1,945	— 8·7	—	—	16	+ 3·3	2,390	— 9·4	1954	Canada
11	+22·2	23	+15·0	2,330	+19·8	—	—	40	+150·0	2,851	+19·3	1955	
16	+45·5	25	+ 8·7	2,939	+26·1	—	—	56	+40·0	3,654	+28·2	1956	
13	—18·8	28	+12·0	2,874	— 2·2	—	—	56	Nil	3,639	— 0·4	1957	
13	Nil	32	+14·3	2,533	—11·9	—	—	69	+23·2	3,312	— 9·0	1958	
17	+30·8	33	+ 3·1	2,731	+ 7·8	—	—	106	+53·6	3,661	+10·6	1959	
20	+17·6	31	— 6·1	2,728	— 0·1	—	—	110	+ 3·8	3,679	+ 0·5	1960	
22	+10·0	31	Nil	2,634	— 3·4	—	—	107	— 2·7	3,617	— 1·7	1961	
22	Nil	32	+ 4·2	2,785	+ 5·7	—	—	115	+ 7·5	3,683	+ 1·8	1962	
28	+27·3	31	— 3·1	2,958	+ 6·2	—	—	114	— 0·9	3,817	+ 3·6	1963	
3	—25·0	8	+33·3	151	—13·7	5	Nil	—	—	260	+ 6·3	1954	Japan
3	Nil	11	+37·5	153	+ 1·3	5	Nil	—	—	265	+ 1·9	1955	
8	+166·7	14	+27·3	266	+73·9	14	+180·0	—	—	441	+66·4	1956	
9	+12·5	17	+21·4	468	+75·9	26	+85·7	—	—	726	+64·6	1957	
6	—33·3	18	+ 5·9	349	—25·4	9	—65·4	—	—	536	—26·2	1958	
7	+16·7	20	+11·1	329	— 5·7	14	+55·6	—	—	562	+ 4·9	1959	
8	+14·3	24	+20·0	424	+28·9	20	+42·9	—	—	719	+27·9	1960	
16	+100·0	42	+75·0	593	+39·9	33	+65·0	—	—	1,035	+43·9	1961	
14	—12·5	46	+ 9·5	563	— 5·1	19	—42·5	—	—	1,011	— 2·4	1962	
14	Nil	60	+30·4	572	+ 1·6	28	+47·4	—	—	1,098	+ 8·6	1963	
275	+ 9·6	351	+14·0	4,100	+11·0	242	+ 0·8	1,091	+37·6	14,281	+17·6	1954	Primary Producing countries
274	— 0·4	387	+10·3	4,209	+ 2·7	274	+13·2	1,239	+13·6	15,535	+ 8·8	1955	
348	+27·0	390	+ 0·8	4,769	+13·3	301	+ 9·9	1,543	+24·5	17,055	+ 9·8	1956	
402	+15·5	437	+12·1	5510	+15·5	372	+23·6	1,774	+15·0	19,373	+13·6	1957	
439	+ 9·2	424	— 3·0	5,103	— 7·4	313	—15·9	1,684	— 5·1	19,163	— 1·1	1958	
439	Nil	444	+ 4·7	4,622	— 9·4	307	— 1·9	1,819	+ 8·0	18,743	— 2·2	1959	
518	+18·0	500	+12·6	5,040	+ 9·0	387	+26·1	2,232	+22·7	21,310	+13·7	1960	
527	+ 1·7	525	+ 5·0	5,055	+ 0·3	386	— 0·3	2,348	+ 5·2	21,351	+ 0·3	1961	
595	+12·9	531	+ 1·1	5,322	+ 5·3	368	— 4·7	2,540	+ 8·2	21,243	— 0·5	1962	
599	+ 0·7	559	+ 5·3	5,434	+ 2·1	430	+16·8	2,908	+14·5	22,234	+ 4·7	1963	

TABLE V.—EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES BY MARKET (*continued*)

U.S. dollar million: percentage change over year earlier in italics

Market \ Exporter		United Kingdom (*a*)		Total EEC		German Federal Republic		Belgium-Luxembourg		France		Italy		Netherlands (*e*)	
Latin America	1954	294	*+ 6·1*	1,045	*+18·6*	503	*+18·9*	102	*+27·5*	223	*+ 6·7*	138	*+39·4*	79	*+12·9*
	1955	290	*— 1·4*	1,127	*+ 7·8*	495	*— 1·6*	114	*+11·8*	238	*+ 6·7*	172	*+24·6*	108	*+36·7*
	1956	349	*+20·3*	1,107	*— 1·8*	564	*+13·9*	113	*— 0·9*	168	*—29·4*	183	*+ 6·4*	79	*—26·9*
	1957	427	*+22·3*	1,366	*+23·4*	690	*+22·3*	171	*+51·3*	197	*+17·3*	218	*+19·1*	90	*+13·9*
	1958	388	*— 9·1*	1,412	*+ 3·4*	694	*+ 0·6*	164	*— 4·1*	196	*— 0·5*	256	*+17·4*	102	*+13·3*
	1959	403	*+ 3·9*	1,412	Nil	704	*+ 1·4*	136	*—17·1*	218	*+11·2*	239	*— 6·6*	115	*+12·7*
	1960	446	*+10·7*	1,478	*+ 4·7*	736	*+ 4·5*	130	*— 4·4*	249	*+14·2*	257	*+ 7·5*	106	*— 7·8*
	1961	425	*— 4·7*	1,621	*+ 9·7*	838	*+13·9*	120	*— 7·7*	258	*+ 3·6*	294	*+14·4*	111	*+ 4·7*
	1962	413	*— 2·8*	1,533	*— 5·4*	758	*— 9·5*	112	*— 6·7*	267	*+ 3·5*	298	*+ 1·4*	98	*—11·7*
	1963	366	*—11·4*	1,363	*—11·2*	670	*—13·2*	88	*—21·4*	246	*— 7·9*	271	*— 8·4*	88	*—10·2*
Non-OECD Sterling Area (*d*)	1954	2,907	*+ 6·5*	851	*+17·1*	372	*+21·6*	140	*+34·6*	105	*+ 5·0*	118	Nil	116	*+17·2*
	1955	3,124	*+ 7·5*	1,023	*+20·2*	474	*+27·4*	158	*+12·9*	139	*+32·4*	120	*+ 1·7*	132	*+13·8*
	1956	3,152	*+ 0·9*	1,203	*+17·6*	565	*+19·2*	186	*+17·7*	153	*+10·1*	164	*+36·7*	135	*+ 2·3*
	1957	3,327	*+ 5·6*	1,387	*+15·3*	727	*+28·7*	171	*— 8·1*	169	*+10·5*	179	*+ 9·1*	141	*+ 4·4*
	1958	3,244	*— 2·5*	1,417	*+ 2·2*	779	*+ 7·2*	154	*— 9·9*	160	*— 5·3*	173	*— 3·4*	151	*+ 7·1*
	1959	3,069	*— 5·4*	1,401	*— 1·1*	774	*— 0·6*	127	*—17·5*	162	*+ 1·3*	163	*— 5·8*	175	*+15·9*
	1960	3,260	*+ 6·2*	1,664	*+18·8*	858	*+10·9*	171	*+34·6*	214	*+32·1*	255	*+56·4*	166	*— 5·2*
	1961	3,141	*— 3·7*	1,584	*— 4·8*	809	*— 5·7*	155	*— 9·4*	176	*—17·8*	251	*— 1·6*	193	*+16·3*
	1962	2,981	*— 5·1*	1,620	*+ 2·3*	803	*— 0·7*	140	*— 9·7*	195	*+10·8*	283	*+14·7*	199	*+ 3·1*
	1963	3,218	*+ 8·0*	1,802	*+11·2*	917	*+14·2*	155	*+10·6*	237	*+21·5*	297	*+ 4·9*	196	*— 1·5*
Other countries	1954	525	*+ 5·8*	2,600	*+ 9·5*	615	*+33·3*	277	*—13·2*	1,329	*+ 9·1*	179	*— 3·2*	200	*+ 5·2*
	1955	709	*+35·0*	2,879	*+10·7*	728	*+18·4*	306	*+10·5*	1,401	*+ 5·4*	227	*+26·0*	216	*+ 8·0*
	1956	846	*+19·3*	3,047	*+ 5·8*	887	*+21·8*	360	*+17·6*	1,304	*— 6·9*	251	*+10·6*	245	*+13·4*
	1957	831	*— 1·8*	3,540	*+16·2*	1,082	*+22·0*	355	*— 1·4*	1,553	*+19·1*	302	*+20·3*	249	*+ 1·6*
	1958	822	*— 1·1*	3,917	*+10·6*	1,238	*+14·4*	369	*+ 3·9*	1,728	*+11·3*	364	*+20·5*	218	*—12·4*
	1959	865	*+ 5·2*	3,962	*+ 1·1*	1,322	*+ 6·8*	312	*—15·5*	1,718	*— 0·6*	375	*+ 3·0*	234	*+ 7·3*
	1960	1,007	*+16·4*	4,778	*+20·6*	1,619	*+22·5*	346	*+10·9*	2,052	*+19·4*	523	*+39·5*	238	*+ 1·7*
	1961	1,094	*+ 8·6*	4,645	*— 2·8*	1,641	*+ 1·4*	277	*—19·9*	1,852	*— 9·7*	608	*+16·3*	267	*+12·2*
	1962	1,081	*— 1·2*	4,259	*— 8·3*	1,521	*— 7·3*	284	*+ 2·5*	1,600	*—13·6*	608	Nil	246	*— 7·9*
	1963	1,165	*+ 7·8*	4,390	*+ 3·1*	1,486	*— 2·3*	256	*— 9·9*	1,696	*+ 6·0*	705	*+16·0*	247	Nil

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TABLE V.—EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES BY MARKET *(continued)*

U.S. dollar million: percentage change over year earlier in italics

Sweden		Switzerland		United States (b)		Canada		Japan		Total		Exporter Market	
94	*+ 8·0*	114	*+23·9*	2,535	*+12·5*	107	*—12·3*	189	*+96·9*	4,378	*+15·0*	1954	Latin America
80	*—13·5*	116	*+ 1·8*	2,500	*— 1·4*	102	*— 4·7*	175	*— 7·4*	4,391	*+ 0·3*	1955	
111	*+37·0*	112	*— 3·4*	2,919	*+16·8*	119	*+16·7*	161	*— 8·0*	4,878	*+11·1*	1956	
133	*+19·8*	125	*+11·6*	3,704	*+26·9*	179	*+50·4*	149	*— 7·5*	6,083	*+24·7*	1957	
155	*+16·5*	130	*+ 4·0*	3,277	*—11·5*	122	*—31·8*	189	*+26·8*	5,673	*— 6·8*	1958	
112	*—27·7*	129	*— 0·8*	2,682	*—18·2*	113	*— 7·4*	220	*+16·4*	5,071	*—10·6*	1959	
123	*+ 9·8*	137	*+ 6·2*	2,709	*+ 1·0*	114	*— 0·9*	269	*+22·3*	5,276	*+ 4·0*	1960	
118	*— 4·1*	152	*+10·9*	2,632	*— 2·8*	141	*+23·7*	311	*+15·6*	5,400	*+ 2·4*	1961	
115	*— 2·5*	149	*— 2·0*	2,501	*— 5·0*	129	*— 9·5*	312	*+ 0·3*	5,152	*— 4·6*	1962	
95	*—17·4*	138	*— 7·4*	2,360	*— 5·6*	163	*+26·0*	314	*+ 0·6*	4,799	*— 6·9*	1963	
70	*+20·7*	88	*+18·9*	618	*+18·6*	106	*+10·4*	392	*+64·0*	5,032	*+13·2*	1954	Non-OECD Sterling Area (d)
77	*+10·0*	95	*+ 8·0*	744	*+20·4*	142	*+34·0*	524	*+33·7*	5,729	*+13·9*	1955	
92	*+19·5*	103	*+ 8·4*	815	*+ 9·5*	153	*+ 7·7*	566	*+ 8·0*	6,084	*+ 6·2*	1956	
94	*+ 2·2*	113	*+ 9·7*	935	*+14·7*	153	Nil	665	*+17·5*	6,674	*+ 9·7*	1957	
90	*— 4·3*	113	Nil	797	*—14·6*	160	*+ 4·6*	605	*— 9·0*	6,426	*— 3·7*	1958	
92	*+ 2·2*	111	*— 1·8*	902	*+13·2*	155	*— 3·1*	677	*+11·9*	6,407	*— 0·3*	1959	
114	*+23·9*	161	*+15·0*	1,211	*+34·0*	219	*+41·3*	924	*+36·5*	7,553	*+17·9*	1960	
135	*+18·4*	158	*— 1·9*	1,167	*— 3·6*	195	*—11·0*	871	*— 5·7*	7,251	*— 4·0*	1961	
147	*+ 8·9*	177	*+12·2*	1,519	*+30·2*	202	*+ 3·6*	992	*+13·9*	7,638	*+ 5·3*	1962	
158	*+ 7·5*	185	*+ 4·5*	1,764	*+16·1*	234	*+16·0*	1,193	*+20·3*	8,554	*+12·0*	1963	
111	*+ 3·8*	149	*+ 4·9*	947	*+ 3·4*	29	*+20·8*	510	*+10·6*	4,871	*+ 7·7*	1954	Other countries
117	*+ 5·4*	176	*+18·1*	965	*+ 1·9*	30	*+ 3·4*	540	*+ 5·9*	5,415	*+11·2*	1955	
145	*+23·9*	175	*— 0·6*	1,035	*+ 7·3*	29	*— 3·3*	816	*+51·1*	6,093	*+12·5*	1956	
175	*+20·7*	199	*+13·7*	871	*—15·4*	40	*+37·9*	960	*+17·6*	6,616	*+ 8·6*	1957	
194	*+10·9*	181	*— 9·0*	1,029	*+18·1*	31	*—22·5*	890	*— 7·3*	7,064	*+ 6·8*	1958	
235	*+21·1*	204	*+12·7*	1,038	*+ 0·9*	39	*+25·8*	922	*+ 3·6*	7,265	*+ 2·8*	1959	
281	*+19·6*	202	*— 1·0*	1,120	*+ 7·9*	54	*+38·5*	1,039	*+12·7*	8,481	*+16·7*	1960	
274	*— 2·5*	215	*+ 6·4*	1,256	*+12·1*	50	*— 7·4*	1,166	*+12·2*	8,700	*+ 2·6*	1961	
333	*+21·5*	205	*— 4·7*	1,302	*+ 3·7*	37	*—26·0*	1,236	*+ 6·0*	8,453	*— 2·8*	1962	
346	*+ 3·9*	236	*+15·1*	1,310	*+ 0·6*	33	*—10·8*	1,401	*+13·3*	8,881	*+ 5·1*	1963	

(*a*) Including the Channel Islands from 1959. Figures prior to 1959 are not completely comparable with later figures because of re-classification of parcel post and secondhand aircraft.
(*b*) Excluding United States Special Category exports. During 1957 certain Special Category items (amounting to approximately U.S. $185 million) were de-restricted. Figures from 1958 onwards include these former Special Category goods and are not therefore strictly comparable with previous periods.
(*c*) OECD countries including Japan.
(d) Sterling Area excluding United Kingdom, Iceland and Ireland.
(*e*) 1960, 1961 and 1962 figures include some estimation.

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TABLE VI.—EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES BY COMMODITY

U.S. dollar million: percentage change over year earlier in italics

S.I.T.C. Category		United Kingdom (*a*)		Total EEC		German Federal Republic (*b*)		Belgium-Luxembourg		France (*c*)		Italy		Netherlands	
Total manufactures (Sections 5 to 8)	1954	5,943	—	10,998	—	4,420	—	1,804	—	2,703	—	933	—	1,138	—
	1955	6,521	*+10*	13,008	*+18*	5,248	*+19*	2,167	*+20*	3,156	*+17*	1,139	*+22*	1,298	*+14*
	1956	7,197	*+10*	14,588	*+12*	6,318	*+20*	2,537	*+17*	3,013	*— 5*	1,360	*+19*	1,360	*+ 5*
	1957	7,594	*+ 6*	16,522	*+13*	7,467	*+18*	2,532	Nil	3,410	*+13*	1,620	*+19*	1,493	*+10*
	1958	7,446	*— 2*	17,184	*+ 4*	7,771	*+ 4*	2,450	*— 3*	3,615	*+ 6*	1,726	*+ 7*	1,622	*+ 9*
	1959	7,790	*+ 5*	19,422	*+13*	8,675	*+12*	2,683	*+10*	4,173	*+15*	2,010	*+17*	1,881	*+16*
	1960	8,306	*+ 7*	23,074	*+19*	10,129	*+17*	3,068	*+14*	5,064	*+21*	2,702	*+34*	2,111	*+12*
	1961	8,636	*+ 4*	25,044	*+ 9*	11,207	*+11*	3,173	*+ 3*	5,211	*+ 3*	3,153	*+17*	2,300	*+ 9*
	1962	8,840	*+ 2*	26,588	*+ 6*	11,738	*+ 5*	3,488	*+10*	5,400	*+ 4*	3,514	*+11*	2,448	*+ 6*
	1963	9,430	*+ 7*	29,168	*+10*	12,910	*+10*	3,830	*+10*	5,841	*+ 8*	3,877	*+10*	2,710	*+11*
Chemicals (Section 5)	1954	577	—	1,398	—	605	—	174	—	336	—	111	—	172	—
	1955	660	*+14*	1,557	*+11*	680	*+12*	186	*+ 7*	370	*+10*	127	*+15*	193	*+12*
	1956	692	*+ 5*	1,718	*+10*	778	*+14*	205	*+10*	367	*— 1*	152	*+19*	216	*+12*
	1957	755	*+ 9*	1,955	*+14*	903	*+16*	219	*+ 7*	414	*+13*	156	*+ 3*	263	*+22*
	1958	743	*— 2*	2,042	*+ 4*	940	*+ 4*	231	*+ 6*	429	*+ 4*	169	*+ 8*	273	*+ 4*
	1959	827	*+11*	2,362	*+16*	1,105	*+17*	258	*+12*	472	*+10*	208	*+24*	319	*+17*
	1960	893	*+ 8*	2,709	*+15*	1,261	*+14*	254	*— 2*	594	*+26*	263	*+26*	337	*+ 6*
	1961	917	*+ 3*	2,966	*+ 9*	1,384	*+10*	249	*— 2*	633	*+ 7*	323	*+23*	377	*+12*
	1962	962	*+ 5*	3,120	*+ 5*	1,445	*+ 4*	252	*+ 1*	655	*+ 3*	360	*+11*	408	*+ 8*
	1963	1,030	*+ 7*	3,525	*+13*	1,646	*+14*	288	*+14*	756	*+15*	387	*+ 8*	448	*+10*
Textiles other than Wool Tops (Division 65)	1954	899	—	1,513	—	268	—	292	—	498	—	263	—	192	—
	1955	859	*— 4*	1,558	*+ 3*	300	*+12*	294	*+ 1*	487	*— 2*	275	*+ 5*	203	*+ 5*
	1956	816	*— 5*	1,553	Nil	300	Nil	321	*+ 9*	418	*—14*	300	*+ 9*	214	*+ 6*
	1957	834	*+ 2*	1,658	*+ 7*	323	*+ 8*	336	*+ 5*	437	*+ 4*	334	*+11*	228	*+ 7*
	1958	704	*—16*	1,530	*— 8*	303	*— 6*	292	*—13*	399	*— 9*	299	*—10*	237	*+ 4*
	1959	685	*— 3*	1,721	*+12*	344	*+14*	326	*+12*	439	*+10*	348	*+17*	264	*+11*
	1960	721	*+ 5*	2,071	*+20*	395	*+15*	385	*+18*	557	*+27*	440	*+26*	294	*+12*
	1961	689	*— 4*	2,191	*+ 6*	415	*+ 5*	410	*+ 6*	567	*+ 2*	490	*+11*	309	*+ 5*
	1962	686	Nil	2,348	*+ 7*	444	*+ 7*	469	*+14*	598	*+ 5*	513	*+ 5*	324	*+ 5*
	1963	711	*+ 4*	2,557	*+ 9*	530	*+19*	508	*+ 8*	631	*+ 6*	532	*+ 4*	356	*+10*
Cotton Fabrics (Group 652)	1954	232	—	362	—	68	—	49	—	148	—	33	—	63	—
	1955	200	*—14*	346	*— 4*	83	*+22*	47	*— 5*	115	*—23*	35	*+ 4*	66	*+ 6*
	1956	173	*—14*	309	*—11*	72	*—13*	47	*+ 1*	84	*—26*	32	*— 8*	73	*+10*
	1957	170	*— 2*	323	*+ 5*	74	*+ 3*	49	*+ 4*	91	*+ 7*	36	*+13*	73	Nil
	1958	145	*—15*	315	*— 3*	71	*— 5*	41	*—16*	87	*— 4*	38	*+ 7*	78	*+ 7*
	1959	130	*—10*	330	*+ 5*	80	*+13*	44	*+ 8*	91	*+ 5*	32	*—18*	83	*+ 6*
	1960	126	*— 3*	417	*+26*	98	*+22*	58	*+32*	125	*+37*	41	*+31*	94	*+14*
	1961	117	*— 7*	417	Nil	103	*+ 5*	61	*+ 5*	120	*— 4*	41	Nil	92	*— 2*
	1962	94	*—19*	383	*— 8*	89	*—14*	64	*+ 5*	109	*— 9*	33	*—10*	88	*— 4*
	1963	97	*— 7*	377	*— 2*	90	*+ 1*	67	*+ 5*	104	*— 5*	28	*—15*	88	Nil
Woollen and Worsted Fabrics (Item 653·2)	1954	183	—	157	—	13	—	31	—	34	—	54	—	25	—
	1955	196	*+ 7*	172	*+ 9*	16	*+19*	29	*— 9*	33	*— 4*	71	*+32*	23	*— 5*
	1956	198	*+ 1*	198	*+15*	17	*+ 7*	36	*+26*	33	*+ 1*	89	*+25*	23	*— 3*
	1957	207	*+ 5*	230	*+16*	19	*+11*	42	*+16*	35	*+ 5*	109	*+22*	25	*+11*
	1958	178	*—14*	203	*—12*	17	*—11*	37	*—11*	32	*— 9*	92	*—15*	25	*— 1*
	1959	180	*+ 1*	233	*+14*	21	*+27*	43	*+14*	34	*+ 8*	105	*+13*	30	*+20*
	1960	184	*+ 2*	269	*+15*	23	*+ 8*	48	*+13*	40	*+17*	124	*+19*	33	*+ 9*
	1961	178	*— 3*	286	*+ 6*	23	Nil	54	*+13*	41	*+ 3*	135	*+ 9*	33	Nil
	1962	174	*— 3*	306	*+ 7*	26	*+13*	56	*+ 4*	46	*+12*	145	*+ 7*	33	Nil
	1963	179	*+ 3*	307	—	28	*+ 8*	56	Nil	47	*+ 2*	143	*— 1*	33	Nil
Fabrics of Synthetic and other Man-made Fibres (Items 653·5, ·6 and ·8)	1954	79	—	219	—	81	—	13	—	63	—	45	—	17	—
	1955	60	*—24*	205	*— 6*	78	*— 4*	14	*+ 5*	60	*— 4*	35	*—22*	19	*+ 7*
	1956	51	*—15*	205	Nil	78	Nil	18	*+28*	55	*— 9*	35	*+ 1*	19	*+ 4*
	1957	47	*— 8*	214	*+ 4*	78	*+ 1*	21	*+21*	57	*+ 5*	37	*+ 4*	21	*+ 9*
	1958	38	*—19*	198	*— 7*	70	*—11*	21	*— 3*	56	*— 2*	29	*—22*	22	*+ 2*
	1959	31	*—18*	212	*+ 7*	73	*+ 5*	25	*+19*	51	*—10*	44	*+52*	20	*— 8*
	1960	30	*— 2*	244	*+15*	81	*+10*	26	*+ 6*	57	*+13*	60	*+38*	20	Nil
	1961	29	*— 3*	270	*+11*	85	*+ 5*	36	*+38*	55	*— 4*	72	*+20*	22	*+10*
	1962	32	*+11*	336	*+24*	98	*+15*	51	*+42*	75	*+36*	84	*+17*	28	*+27*
	1963	45	*+41*	381	*+14*	116	*+18*	56	*+10*	88	*+17*	89	*+ 6*	32	*+14*
Base Metals and Miscellaneous Manufactures of Metal (Divisions 67, 68 and 69 excluding Group 681)	1954	821	—	2,407	—	753	—	760	—	626	—	76	—	192	—
	1955	957	*+17*	3,094	*+29*	893	*+19*	984	*+30*	872	*+39*	122	*+61*	223	*+16*
	1956	1,114	*+16*	3,641	*+18*	1,217	*+36*	1,173	*+19*	837	*— 4*	189	*+55*	225	*+ 1*
	1957	1,232	*+11*	4,015	*+10*	1,506	*+24*	1,139	*— 3*	891	*+ 7*	226	*+20*	253	*+12*
	1958	1,151	*— 7*	3,802	*— 5*	1,350	*—10*	1,036	*— 9*	902	*+ 1*	242	*+ 7*	272	*+ 8*
	1959	1,200	*+ 4*	4,278	*+13*	1,574	*+17*	1,105	*+ 7*	1,048	*+16*	258	*+ 7*	293	*+ 8*
	1960	1,242	*+ 4*	5,160	*+21*	1,951	*+24*	1,359	*+23*	1,186	*+13*	331	*+28*	329	*+12*
	1961	1,250	*+ 1*	5,165	Nil	2,050	*+ 5*	1,276	*— 6*	1,203	*+ 2*	313	*— 5*	323	*— 2*
	1962	1,255	Nil	5,036	*— 3*	2,012	*— 2*	1,321	*+ 4*	1,086	*—10*	318	*+ 2*	299	*— 7*
	1963	1,213	*— 3*	5,083	*+ 1*	1,934	*— 4*	1,367	*+ 3*	1,104	*+ 2*	329	*+ 3*	349	*+17*
Iron and Steel (Division 67)	1954	382	—	1,417	—	364	—	480	—	474	—	33	—	66	—
	1955	437	*+14*	1,929	*+36*	428	*+17*	651	*+36*	693	*+46*	62	*+89*	94	*+44*
	1956	484	*+11*	2,336	*+21*	659	*+54*	793	*+22*	681	*— 2*	113	*+80*	91	*— 4*
	1957	595	*+23*	2,726	*+17*	943	*+43*	823	*+ 4*	711	*+ 4*	138	*+23*	111	*+22*
	1958	526	*—12*	2,510	*— 8*	798	*—15*	742	*—10*	690	*— 3*	148	*+ 7*	132	*+19*
	1959	536	*+ 2*	2,787	*+11*	927	*+16*	752	*+ 1*	812	*+18*	149	*+ 1*	148	*+12*
	1960	602	*+12*	3,481	*+25*	1,246	*+34*	954	*+27*	893	*+10*	198	*+33*	189	*+28*
	1961	591	*— 2*	3,370	*— 3*	1,288	*+ 3*	853	*—11*	884	*— 1*	170	*—14*	175	*— 7*
	1962	560	*— 5*	3,239	*— 4*	1,245	*— 2*	884	*+ 4*	769	*—13*	169	*— 1*	172	*— 2*
	1963	573	*+ 2*	3,166	*— 2*	1,146	*— 8*	885	Nil	757	*— 2*	169	Nil	209	*+22*
Machinery and Transport Equipment Section 7)	1954	2,770	—	3,709	—	2,050	—	259	—	718	—	297	—	385	—
	1955	3,051	*+10*	4,374	*+18*	2,467	*+20*	308	*+19*	812	*+13*	371	*+25*	416	*+ 8*
	1956	3,466	*+14*	5,027	*+15*	2,988	*+21*	363	*+18*	802	*— 1*	454	*+22*	420	*+ 1*
	1957	3,691	*+ 6*	5,993	*+19*	3,578	*+20*	382	*+ 5*	994	*+24*	580	*+28*	459	*+ 9*
	1958	3,827	*+ 4*	6,806	*+14*	3,981	*+11*	427	*+12*	1,174	*+18*	687	*+18*	537	*+17*
	1959	4,022	*+ 5*	7,528	*+11*	4,304	*+ 8*	427	Nil	1,382	*+18*	774	*+13*	641	*+19*
	1960	4,291	*+ 7*	8,998	*+20*	4,989	*+16*	488	*+14*	1,713	*+24*	1,053	*+36*	755	*+18*
	1961	4,551	*+ 6*	10,244	*+14*	5,745	*+15*	596	*+22*	1,782	*+ 4*	1,268	*+20*	853	*+13*
	1962	4,650	*+ 2*	11,193	*+ 9*	6,127	*+ 7*	709	*+19*	1,975	*+11*	1,432	*+13*	950	*+11*
	1963	5,058	*+ 9*	12,438	*+11*	6,817	*+11*	839	*+18*	2,159	*+ 9*	1,579	*+10*	1,044	*+10*
Machinery other than Electric (Division 71)	1954	1,140	—	1,609	—	1,043	—	87	—	254	—	149	—	77	—
	1955	1,251	*+10*	1,868	*+16*	1,190	*+14*	101	*+16*	290	*+14*	190	*+28*	97	*+26*
	1956	1,363	*+ 9*	2,192	*+17*	1,444	*+21*	118	*+17*	278	*— 4*	225	*+18*	128	*+32*
	1957	1,519	*+11*	2,641	*+20*	1,748	*+21*	144	*+22*	329	*+19*	282	*+25*	138	*+ 8*
	1958	1,531	*+ 1*	2,863	*+ 8*	1,886	*+ 8*	151	*+ 5*	369	*+12*	307	*+ 9*	150	*+ 8*
	1959	1,682	*+10*	3,015	*+ 5*	1,928	*+ 2*	152	*+ 1*	419	*+14*	338	*+10*	178	*+19*
	1960	1,914	*+14*	3,729	*+24*	2,255	*+17*	190	*+25*	563	*+34*	516	*+53*	206	*+16*
	1961	2,187	*+14*	4,572	*+23*	2,832	*+26*	240	*+26*	650	*+15*	613	*+19*	237	*+15*
	1962	2,241	*+ 2*	5,117	*+12*	3,077	*+ 9*	288	*+20*	760	*+17*	707	*+15*	285	*+20*
	1963	2,404	*+ 7*	5,492	*+ 7*	3,299	*+ 7*	300	*+ 4*	812	*+ 7*	793	*+12*	288	*+ 1*

TABLE VI.—EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES BY COMMODITY (*continued*)

U.S. dollar million: percentage change over year earlier in italics

Sweden		Switzerland		United States (*d*)		Canada		Japan		Total		S.I.T.C. Category	
812	—	1,115	—	7 477	—	1,821	—	1,389	—	29,555	—	1954	Total Manufactures (Sections 5 to 8)
892	*+10*	1,199	*+8*	8,321	*+11*	2,061	*+13*	1,744	*+26*	33,746	*+14*	1955	
1,045	*+17*	1,324	*+10*	9,718	*+17*	2,244	*+9*	2,181	*+25*	38,297	*+14*	1956	
1,200	*+15*	1,437	*+9*	10,831	*+11*	2,350	*+5*	2,538	*+16*	42,472	*+11*	1957	
1,263	*+5*	1,419	*—1*	9,772	*—11*	2,231	*—5*	2,509	*—1*	41,824	*—2*	1958	
1,361	*+8*	1,543	*+9*	9,630	*—1*	2,390	*+7*	3,032	*+21*	45,168	*+8*	1959	
1,604	*+18*	1,722	*+12*	11,338	*+18*	2,517	*+5*	3,601	*+19*	52,162	*+16*	1960	
1,795	*+12*	1,873	*+9*	11,348	Nil	2,521	Nil	3,764	*+5*	54,981	*+5*	1961	
1,991	*+11*	2,031	*+8*	11,926	*+5*	2,634	*+4*	4,350	*+16*	58,360	*+6*	1962	
2,195	*+10*	2,196	*+8*	12,556	*+5*	2,829	*+7*	4,917	*+13*	63,291	*+8*	1963	
39	—	208	—	1,002	—	199	—	79	—	3,502	—	1954	Chemicals (Section 5)
45	*+18*	213	*+3*	1,107	*+10*	246	*+23*	94	*+19*	3,924	*+12*	1955	
51	*+12*	235	*+9*	1,260	*+14*	271	*+10*	107	*+14*	4,334	*+10*	1956	
50	*—1*	258	*+10*	1,400	*+11*	244	*—10*	126	*+18*	4,788	*+10*	1957	
57	*+13*	258	Nil	1,362	*—3*	232	*—5*	138	*+9*	4,832	*+1*	1958	
66	*+17*	306	*+19*	1,502	*+10*	243	*+5*	167	*+21*	5,473	*+13*	1959	
74	*+12*	362	*+18*	1,702	*+13*	189	*—22*	169	*+2*	6,098	*+11*	1960	
80	*+8*	387	*+7*	1,756	*+3*	183	*—3*	189	*+12*	6,478	*+6*	1961	
89	*+11*	416	*+8*	1,845	*+5*	201	*+10*	261	*+38*	6,894	*+6*	1962	
103	*+16*	466	*+12*	1,922	*+4*	219	*+9*	315	*+21*	7,580	*+10*	1963	
12	—	154	—	460	—	15	—	550	—	3,603	—	1954	Textiles other than Wool Tops (Division 65)
13	*+5*	166	*+7*	455	*—1*	14	*—7*	585	*+6*	3,650	*+1*	1955	
15	*+16*	176	*+6*	453	Nil	13	*—3*	693	*+19*	3,719	*+2*	1956	
17	*+12*	183	*+4*	476	*+5*	18	*+35*	815	*+17*	4,001	*+5*	1957	
17	*+1*	170	*—7*	441	*—7*	15	*—17*	705	*—13*	3,582	*—11*	1958	
21	*+23*	186	*+9*	457	*+4*	18	*+20*	758	*+7*	3,845	*+7*	1959	
25	*+21*	189	*+1*	493	*+8*	32	*+81*	924	*+22*	4,455	*+16*	1960	
34	*+36*	192	*+2*	492	Nil	29	*—9*	877	*—5*	4,504	*+1*	1961	
39	*+15*	199	*+4*	494	Nil	26	*—10*	922	*+5*	4,714	*+5*	1962	
41	*+5*	207	*+4*	491	*—1*	34	*+31*	916	*—1*	4,957	*+5*	1963	
2	—	40	—	185	—	1	—	252	—	1,214(*e*)	—	1954	Cotton Fabrics (Group 652)
2	*+3*	39	*—4*	167	*—10*	1	*+4*	230	*—9*	1,105(*e*)	*—9*	1955	
3	*+29*	41	*+4*	162	*—3*	1	*—5*	267	*+16*	1,076(*e*)	*—3*	1956	
3	*+6*	41	*+1*	174	*+8*	2	*+37*	317	*+19*	1,165(*e*)	*+8*	1957	
4	*+13*	37	*—8*	161	*—7*	2	*—5*	277	*—13*	1,039(*e*)	*—11*	1958	
4	*+23*	39	*+3*	152	*—5*	2	*+48*	291	*+5*	1,077(*e*)	*+4*	1959	
7	*+60*	40	*+3*	154	*+1*	6	*+176*	351	*+21*	1,224(*e*)	*+14*	1960	
9	*+29*	37	*—7*	149	*—3*	9	*+50*	348	*—1*	1,188(*e*)	*—3*	1961	
9	Nil	35	*—7*	138	*—8*	6	*—32*	341	*—2*	1,102(*e*)	*—7*	1962	
8	*—11*	33	*—6*	124	*—10*	7	—	308	*—10*	1,047(*e*)	*—5*	1963	
2	—	8	—	2	—	1	—	17	—	310	—	1954	Woollen and Worsted Fabrics (Item 653·2)
1	*—7*	8	*+11*	2	*—13*	—	—	28	*+65*	407	*+10*	1955	
2	*+27*	9	*+8*	1	*—26*	—	—	33	*+20*	441	*+8*	1956	
1	*—25*	10	*+13*	1	*—1*	—	—	45	*+34*	494	*+12*	1957	
1	*—33*	8	*—17*	2	*+7*	—	—	34	*—24*	426	*—14*	1958	
1	*+33*	9	*+10*	1	*—19*	—	—	47	*+39*	471	*+11*	1959	
1	*+10*	9	*—2*	1	Nil	—	—	55	*+15*	519	*+10*	1960	
2	*+100*	9	Nil	1	Nil	—	—	37	*—33*	513	*—1*	1961	
2	Nil	10	*+11*	2	*+11*	—	—	50	*+35*	544	*+6*	1962	
2	Nil	11	*+10*	2	Nil	3	Nil	59	*+18*	563	*+3*	1963	
2	—	14	—	112	—	2	—	109	—	537	—	1954	Fabrics of Synthetic and other Man-made Fibres (Items 653·5, ·6 and ·8)
2	*+8*	14	*—3*	112	*—1*	1	*—17*	155	*+42*	549	*+2*	1955	
3	*+22*	12	*—5*	112	*+1*	1	*+13*	222	*+43*	606	*+10*	1956	
4	*+43*	12	*—4*	109	*—3*	1	*—22*	243	*+10*	630	*+4*	1957	
3	*—11*	12	*+8*	83	*—24*	1	*—21*	204	*—16*	539	*—14*	1958	
5	*+44*	16	*+28*	88	*+6*	1	*+27*	189	*—8*	542	*+1*	1959	
4	*—20*	16	*+3*	85	*—3*	3	*+162*	216	*+15*	598	*+10*	1960	
5	*+25*	13	*—19*	80	*—6*	1	*—67*	216	Nil	614	*+3*	1961	
7	*+40*	22	*+69*	85	*+6*	4	*+300*	206	*—5*	692	*+13*	1962	
8	*+14*	23	*+5*	100	*+18*	6	*+50*	212	*+3*	775	*+14*	1963	
164	—	70	—	953	—	519	—	250	—	5,184	—	1954	Base Metals and Miscellaneous Manufactures of Metal (Divisions 67, 68 and 69 excluding Group 681)
197	*+20*	74	*+6*	1,215	*+27*	652	*+6*	386	*+54*	6,575	*+27*	1955	
243	*+23*	83	*+12*	1,497	*+23*	720	*+30*	340	*—12*	7,638	*+16*	1956	
252	*+4*	91	*+10*	1,826	*+22*	756	*+5*	323	*—5*	8,495	*+11*	1957	
247	*—2*	99	*+9*	1,284	*—30*	633	*—16*	370	*+15*	7,586	*—11*	1958	
273	*+11*	115	*+16*	991	*—23*	742	*+17*	401	*+8*	8,000	*+6*	1959	
325	*+19*	97	*—17*	1,531	*+54*	869	*+17*	561	*+40*	9,785	*+22*	1960	
356	*+10*	95	*—2*	1,322	*—14*	832	*—4*	559	Nil	9,579	*—2*	1961	
355	Nil	99	*+4*	1,284	*—3*	840	*—4*	742	*+33*	9,611	Nil	1962	
388	*+9*	108	*+9*	1,372	*+7*	884	*+5*	942	*+27*	9,990	*+4*	1963	
73	—	5	—	493	—	29	—	167	—	2,566	—	1954	Iron and Steel (Division 67)
95	*+31*	5	*+19*	674	*+37*	78	*+165*	260	*+55*	3,478	*+36*	1955	
129	*+36*	6	*+17*	827	*+23*	79	*+1*	223	*—14*	4,084	*+17*	1956	
139	*+7*	7	*+14*	1,111	*+34*	115	*+47*	209	*—6*	4,902	*+20*	1957	
138	*—1*	7	*+1*	612	*—45*	75	*—35*	250	*+19*	4,118	*—16*	1958	
156	*+13*	9	*+20*	409	*—33*	125	*+67*	253	*+1*	4,275	*+4*	1959	
197	*+26*	12	*+37*	658	*+61*	155	*+24*	388	*+53*	5,493	*+29*	1960	
223	*+13*	16	*+33*	508	*—23*	130	*—16*	380	*—2*	5,218	*—5*	1961	
217	*—3*	14	*—12*	471	*—7*	140	*+8*	531	*+40*	5,172	*—1*	1962	
237	*+9*	15	*+7*	523	*+11*	171	*+22*	699	*+32*	5,384	*+4*	1963	
376	—	313	—	3,995	—	280	—	202	—	11,645	—	1954	Machinery and Transport Equipment (Section 7)
388	*+3*	352	*+13*	4,351	*+9*	285	*+2*	247	*+22*	13,050	*+12*	1955	
454	*+17*	386	*+10*	5,242	*+20*	325	*+14*	484	*+96*	15,384	*+18*	1956	
579	*+28*	427	*+11*	5,703	*+9*	388	*+19*	630	*+30*	17,409	*+13*	1957	
634	*+9*	458	*+7*	5,242	*—8*	453	*+17*	627	Nil	18,045	*+4*	1958	
668	*+5*	478	*+4*	5,161	*—2*	413	*—9*	810	*+29*	19,079	*+6*	1959	
782	*+17*	550	*+15*	5,993	*+16*	428	*+4*	928	*+15*	21,969	*+15*	1960	
884	*+14*	633	*+15*	6,104	*+2*	501	*+17*	1,120	*+21*	24,037	*+10*	1961	
1,034	*+17*	693	*+9*	6,543	*+7*	584	*+17*	1,233	*+10*	25,930	*+8*	1962	
1,127	*+9*	743	*+7*	6,809	*+4*	644	*+10*	1,469	*+19*	28,288	*+9*	1963	
163	—	231	—	1,918	—	151	—	101	—	5,313	—	1954	Machinery other than Electric (Division 71)
175	*+7*	265	*+15*	2,096	*+9*	152	*+1*	97	*—5*	5,904	*+11*	1955	
219	*+25*	289	*+9*	2,673	*+28*	158	*+4*	117	*+20*	7,011	*+19*	1956	
265	*+21*	326	*+13*	2,980	*+11*	199	*+26*	128	*+10*	8,058	*+15*	1957	
260	*—2*	342	*+5*	2,765	*—7*	220	*+11*	134	*+4*	8,115	*+1*	1958	
287	*+10*	368	*+8*	2,765	Nil	261	*+19*	170	*+27*	8,548	*+5*	1959	
353	*+23*	420	*+14*	3,166	*+15*	260	Nil	222	*+30*	10,064	*+18*	1960	
437	*+24*	477	*+14*	3,532	*+12*	264	*+2*	313	*+41*	11,782	*+17*	1961	
515	*+18*	528	*+11*	3,843	*+9*	305	*+13*	335	*+7*	12,884	*+9*	1962	
513	Nil	566	*+7*	3,982	*+4*	343	*+12*	339	*+1*	13,639	*+6*	1963	

For notes see end of Table.

TABLE VI.—EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES BY COMMODITY (*continued*)

U.S. dollar million: percentage change over year earlier in italics

S.I.T.C. Category		United Kingdom (*a*)		Total EEC		German Federal Republic (*b*)		Belgium-Luxembourg		France (*c*)		Italy		Netherlands	
Electric Machinery, Apparatus and Appliances (Division 72)	1954	492	—	776	—	376	—	63	—	140	—	39	—	158	—
	1955	553	*+12*	927	*+19*	460	*+22*	86	*+35*	154	*+10*	45	*+15*	182	*+15*
	1956	624	*+13*	1,024	*+10*	557	*+21*	98	*+14*	141	*—9*	43	*—5*	185	*+2*
	1957	653	*+5*	1,175	*+15*	659	*+18*	102	*+5*	170	*+21*	54	*+26*	190	*+3*
	1958	644	*—1*	1,309	*+11*	692	*+5*	114	*+12*	209	*+23*	68	*+26*	226	*+19*
	1959	667	*+4*	1,464	*+12*	801	*+16*	96	*—15*	220	*+5*	77	*+13*	270	*+19*
	1960	682	*+2*	1,762	*+20*	881	*+10*	114	*+18*	282	*+28*	137	*+78*	348	*+29*
	1961	760	*+11*	2,038	*+16*	1,022	*+16*	132	*+16*	319	*+13*	167	*+22*	398	*+14*
	1962	803	*+6*	2,217	*+9*	1,085	*+6*	159	*+20*	348	*+9*	209	*+25*	416	*+5*
	1963	891	*+11*	2,474	*+12*	1,173	*+8*	187	*+18*	392	*+13*	262	*+25*	460	*+11*
Transport Equipment (Division 73)	1954	1,138	—	1,324	—	631	—	109	—	324	—	109	—	150	—
	1955	1,247	*+10*	1,580	*+19*	817	*+29*	122	*+11*	368	*+13*	136	*+25*	137	*—9*
	1956	1,479	*+19*	1,812	*+15*	987	*+21*	147	*+21*	383	*+4*	187	*+37*	107	*—22*
	1957	1,518	*+3*	2,177	*+20*	1,171	*+19*	137	*—7*	495	*+29*	244	*+30*	130	*+21*
	1958	1,651	*+9*	2,634	*+21*	1,403	*+20*	162	*+19*	596	*+20*	312	*+28*	161	*+24*
	1959	1,673	*+1*	3,049	*+16*	1,575	*+12*	178	*+10*	743	*+25*	359	*+15*	194	*+20*
	1960	1,695	*+1*	3,506	*+15*	1,853	*+18*	185	*+4*	868	*+17*	400	*+11*	200	*+3*
	1961	1,605	*—5*	3,634	*+4*	1,891	*+2*	224	*+21*	813	*—6*	488	*+22*	218	*+9*
	1962	1,606	Nil	3,861	*+6*	1,966	*+4*	262	*+17*	868	*+7*	516	*+6*	249	*+14*
	1963	1,764	*+10*	4,472	*+16*	2,345	*+19*	353	*+35*	955	*+10*	524	*+2*	295	*+18*
Passenger Road Motor Vehicles, complete and Chassis (other than buses or motor-cycles) (Items 732·1 and 732·6)	1954	341	—	436	—	235	—	23	—	119	—	51	—	8	—
	1955	361	*+6*	600	*+37*	333	*+41*	35	*+55*	147	*+24*	77	*+50*	8	*—4*
	1956	338	*—6*	701	*+17*	400	*+20*	52	*+48*	160	*+9*	79	*+4*	8	*+10*
	1957	443	*+31*	872	*+24*	497	*+24*	46	*—12*	222	*+38*	100	*+26*	7	*—11*
	1958	529	*+19*	1,170	*+34*	659	*+33*	49	*+8*	312	*+41*	139	*+39*	11	*+51*
	1959	624	*+18*	1,520	*+30*	784	*+19*	67	*+37*	471	*+51*	183	*+32*	13	*+15*
	1960	630	*+1*	1,644	*+8*	895	*+14*	88	*+30*	469	Nil	174	*—5*	18	*+43*
	1961	415	*—34*	1,609	*—2*	957	*+8*	100	*+14*	354	*—25*	184	*+6*	14	*—22*
	1962	604	*+50*	1,918	*+19*	1,067	*+11*	138	*+38*	429	*+21*	268	*+46*	16	*+14*
	1963	666	*+10*	2,240	*+17*	1,324	*+24*	146	*+6*	497	*+16*	253	*—6*	20	*+25*
Buses, Trucks, Lorries, complete, and Chassis (Items 732·2, ·3, ·4 and ·7)	1954	184	—	184	—	106	—	7	—	60	—	7	—	4	—
	1955	224	*+22*	201	*+9*	130	*+22*	9	*+35*	53	*—11*	5	*—24*	3	*—34*
	1956	237	*+6*	241	*+20*	156	*+20*	14	*+46*	49	*—8*	18	*+261*	3	*+33*
	1957	240	*+1*	288	*+20*	192	*+23*	10	*—25*	68	*+38*	16	*—12*	2	*—44*
	1958	227	*—6*	326	*+13*	210	*+10*	13	*+30*	85	*+25*	14	*—11*	4	*+99*
	1959	246	*+9*	342	*+5*	224	*+7*	14	*+8*	85	Nil	13	*—7*	6	*+50*
	1960	290	*+18*	401	*+17*	245	*+9*	14	*+1*	104	*+23*	26	*+93*	13	*+116*
	1961	339	*+17*	406	*+1*	270	*+12*	20	*+43*	74	*—29*	27	*+4*	15	*+15*
	1962	313	*—8*	417	*+3*	270	Nil	25	*+25*	70	*—5*	38	*+41*	14	*—7*
	1963	354	*+13*	423	*+1*	268	*—1*	26	*+4*	73	*+4*	39	*+3*	17	*+21*
Bodies, Chassis and other parts for Road Motor Vehicles (Item 732·8)	1954	143	—	70	—	35	—	2	—	25	—	7	—	1	—
	1955	162	*+14*	97	*+39*	57	*+63*	3	*+41*	25	*+3*	10	*+46*	2	*+35*
	1956	183	*+12*	125	*+29*	72	*+27*	4	*+40*	26	*+4*	20	*+101*	3	*+58*
	1957	190	*+4*	145	*+16*	83	*+15*	4	Nil	32	*+23*	23	*+15*	3	Nil
	1958	218	*+15*	167	*+15*	100	*+21*	4	*—16*	40	*+26*	20	*—13*	3	*—1*
	1959	239	*+10*	215	*+29*	133	*+33*	4	*+15*	47	*+16*	27	*+32*	4	*+31*
	1960	296	*+24*	304	*+42*	181	*+37*	8	*+91*	73	*+57*	35	*+33*	6	*+58*
	1961	300	*+1*	374	*+23*	237	*+29*	11	*+38*	81	*+11*	41	*+17*	8	*+33*
	1962	320	*+7*	412	*+10*	267	*+13*	10	*—9*	75	*—7*	51	*+24*	9	*+13*
	1963	351	*+10*	462	*+12*	291	*+11*	12	*+20*	89	*+19*	59	*+16*	11	*+22*
Other Manufactures (Section 8 and rest of Section 6)	1954	878	—	1,976	—	744	—	320	—	526	—	187	—	199	—
	1955	995	*+13*	2,425	*+23*	908	*+22*	394	*+23*	615	*+17*	243	*+30*	265	*+34*
	1956	1,109	*+11*	2,649	*+9*	1,035	*+14*	474	*+20*	589	*—4*	266	*+9*	285	*+8*
	1957	1,081	*—3*	2,904	*+10*	1,158	*+12*	456	*—4*	676	*+15*	325	*+22*	289	*+1*
	1958	1,021	*—6*	3,007	*+4*	1,197	*+3*	463	*+2*	712	*+5*	331	*+2*	304	*+5*
	1959	1,056	*+3*	3,536	*+18*	1,348	*+13*	571	*+23*	831	*+17*	422	*+27*	364	*+20*
	1960	1,159	*+10*	4,152	*+17*	1,534	*+14*	582	*+2*	1,015	*+22*	624	*+48*	397	*+9*
	1961	1,228	*+6*	4,476	*+8*	1,613	*+5*	642	*+10*	1,026	*+1*	757	*+21*	438	*+10*
	1962	1,288	*+5*	4,893	*+9*	1,710	*+6*	737	*+15*	1,087	*+6*	892	*+18*	467	*+7*
	1963	1,417	*+10*	5,564	*+14*	1,982	*+16*	827	*+12*	1,191	*+10*	1,050	*+18*	514	*+10*

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TABLE VI.—EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES BY COMMODITY (*continued*)

U.S. dollar million: percentage change over year earlier in italics

Sweden		Switzerland		United States (*d*)		Canada		Japan		Total		S.I.T.C. Category	
68	—	73	—	595	—	34	—	23	—	2,061	—	1954	**Electric Machinery, Apparatus and Appliances (Division 72)**
68	Nil	76	+ 3	643	+ 8	32	— 4	31	+34	2,330	+13	1955	
80	+18	82	+ 9	756	+18	34	+ 5	51	+64	2,651	+14	1956	
86	+ 8	86	+ 4	803	+ 6	37	+10	78	+53	2,918	+10	1957	
95	+10	91	+ 6	794	— 1	37	— 1	99	+27	3,069	+ 5	1958	
93	— 2	94	+ 3	775	— 2	44	+19	198	+100	3,335	+ 9	1959	
113	+22	119	+27	786	+ 1	64	+46	274	+39	3,800	+14	1960	
121	+ 7	143	+20	955	+22	78	+20	337	+23	4,432	+17	1961	
143	+18	150	+ 4	1,000	+ 5	90	+17	426	+26	4,829	+ 9	1962	
166	+16	166	+11	1,084	+ 8	102	+13	516	+21	5,399	+12	1963	
145	—	8	—	1,482	—	96	—	78	—	4,271	—	1954	**Transport Equipment (Division 73)**
145	Nil	12	+40	1,612	+ 9	101	+ 5	119	+53	4,816	+13	1955	
155	+ 7	14	+19	1,813	+12	133	+32	316	+166	5,722	+19	1956	
228	+47	15	+ 6	1,920	+ 6	151	+14	424	+34	6,433	+12	1957	
279	+23	24	+63	1,683	—12	195	+29	395	— 7	6,861	+ 7	1958	
288	+ 3	16	—33	1,621	— 5	107	—45	442	+12	7,196	+ 5	1959	
316	+10	11	—33	2,041	+26	103	— 4	433	— 2	8,105	+13	1960	
326	+ 3	13	+18	1,617	—21	159	+54	470	+ 9	7,824	— 4	1961	
376	+17	15	+17	1,699	+ 5	189	+21	472	Nil	8,218	+ 5	1962	
447	+19	11	—27	1,744	+ 3	200	+ 6	614	+30	9,252	+13	1963	
3	—	4	—	313	—	8	—	—	—	1,105	—	1954	**Passenger Road Motor Vehicles, complete, and Chassis (other than buses or motor cycles) (Items 732·1 and 732·6)**
3	+25	6	+58	394	+26	13	+66	1	+127	1,378	+25	1955	
8	+137	6	— 6	350	—11	17	+30	1	+81	1,421	+ 3	1956	
21	+161	5	— 2	318	— 9	24	+36	4	+164	1,687	+19	1957	
38	+79	7	+21	277	—13	20	—14	5	+38	2,046	+21	1958	
55	+44	8	+17	236	—15	18	—12	8	+57	2,469	+21	1959	
61	+12	1	—92	258	+ 9	25	+42	16	+106	2,635	+ 7	1960	
59	— 3	—	Nil	235	— 9	18	—28	23	+44	2,377	—10	1961	
71	+20	—	Nil	264	+12	20	+11	30	+30	2,907	+22	1962	
87	+23	—	—	276	+ 5	27	+35	39	+30	3,335	+15	1963	
20	—	—	—	338	—	8	—	3	—	737	—	1954	**Buses, Trucks, Lorries, complete, and Chassis (Items 732·2, ·3, ·4 and ·7)**
27	+34	—	—	350	+ 3	10	+27	6	+66	818	+11	1955	
34	+26	—	—	449	+28	9	— 9	8	+44	978	+20	1956	
34	+ 1	—	—	445	— 1	12	+33	18	+125	1,037	+ 6	1957	
35	Nil	—	—	300	—32	11	— 7	14	—24	913	—12	1958	
37	+ 6	—	—	333	+11	15	+36	34	+143	1,007	+10	1959	
48	+29	—	—	372	+12	15	Nil	62	+85	1,188	+18	1960	
60	+25	—	—	361	— 3	5	—67	58	+37	1,256	+ 6	1961	
67	+12	—	—	249	— 3	4	—20	38	— 2	1,131	—10	1962	
64	— 4	—	—	268	+ 8	10	+150	95	+150	1,214	+ 7	1963	
3	—	—	—	440	—	23	—	2	—	681	—	1954	**Bodies, Chassis and other parts of Road Motor Vehicles (Item 732·8)**
4	+34	—	—	542	+23	27	+17	3	+54	835	+23	1955	
7	+62	—	—	595	+10	26	— 4	5	+49	941	+13	1956	
7	Nil	—	—	585	— 2	20	—23	6	+20	953	+ 1	1957	
8	+23	—	—	582	Nil	21	+ 5	7	+ 9	1,003	+ 5	1958	
11	+41	—	—	661	+14	28	+33	10	+51	1,164	+16	1959	
13	+17	—	—	686	+ 4	39	+39	13	+23	1,351	+16	1960	
19	+46	—	—	684	Nil	26	—10	15	+15	1,418	+ 5	1961	
22	+16	—	—	802	+17	22	—15	15	Nil	1,596	+13	1962	
27	+23	—	—	903	+13	33	+50	17	+13	1,793	+12	1963	
220	—	370	—	1,067	—	808	—	309	—	5,628	—	1954	**Other Manufactures (Section 8 and rest of Section 6)**
250	+13	393	+ 6	1,193	+12	864	+ 7	432	+40	6,552	+16	1955	
283	+13	445	+13	1,316	+10	915	+ 6	558	+29	7,275	+11	1956	
303	+ 7	478	+ 7	1,426	+ 8	944	+ 3	644	+15	7,780	+ 7	1957	
307	+ 1	434	— 9	1,445	+ 1	897	— 5	668	+ 4	7,779	Nil	1958	
333	+ 8	457	+ 5	1,520	+ 5	974	+ 9	899	+35	8,775	+13	1959	
397	+19	524	+15	1,620	+ 7	999	+ 3	1,020	+13	9,871	+13	1960	
441	+11	563	+ 7	1,675	+ 3	976	— 2	1,019	Nil	10,378	+ 5	1961	
475	+ 8	624	+11	1,760	+ 5	981	+ 1	1,192	+17	11,211	+ 8	1962	
537	+13	672	+ 8	1,962	+11	1,047	+ 7	1,276	+ 7	12,475	+11	1963	

(*a*) Including the Channel Islands from 1959. Figures prior to 1959 are not completely comparable with later periods because of re-classification of parcel post and secondhand aircraft.

(*b*) Including the Saar from July 1959.

(*c*) Excluding the Saar from July 1959.

(*d*) Excluding United States Special Category exports. Certain items (approximate 1957 values in U.S. $ million as follows: Section 5 to 8 – 185; Section 5 – 1; Section 7 – 128; Division 71 – 104; Items 712·5 and 732·5 – 104; Division 72 – 7; Division 73 – 16; Items 732·2, ·3, ·4 and ·7 – 2; Section 8 and rest of Section 6 – 56) have been removed from the list of Special Category goods. Figures from 1958 onwards include these former Special Category items and are not, therefore, strictly comparable with previous periods.

(*e*) Including India; figures as follows: 1954 – 140; 1955 – 120 (*—15*); 1956 – 120 (*—0*); 1957 – 135 (+13); 1958 – 98 (*—28*); 1959 – 129 (+32); 1960 – 123 (*—5*); 1961 – 102 (*—17*); 1962 – 96 (*—6*); 1963 – 103 (+7).

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Table VII.—Changes in exports of groups of commodities to various markets, 1962-63

	To European OECD				To North America			
	Percentage change 1962 to 1963		1963 exports US $ million		Percentage change 1962 to 1963		1963 exports US $ million	
	From United Kingdom	From World	From United Kingdom	From World	From United Kingdom	From World	From United Kingdom	From World
Chemicals (Section 5)	+ 1·8	+13·0	382	3,466	— 6·2	+ 3·8	66	770
Textiles (Division 65)	+11·6	+12·8	269	2,466	— 5·1	— 4·9	108	599
Base metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures (Divisions 67, 68 and 69, excluding Group 681)	—12·7	+ 5·6	430	4,884	+10·5	+12·0	145	1,785
Iron and steel (Division 67)	+ 1·5	+ 5·7	206	2,684	+24·3	+21·9	76	807
Machinery and transport equipment (Section 7)	+12·1	+12·6	1,803	12,868	— 6·2	+ 7·7	530	3,986
Non-electrical machinery (Division 71)	+10·1	+ 9·4	924	6,301	— 0·9	+ 9·0	232	1,773
Electrical machinery (Division 72)	+10·1	+16·5	268	2,512	+22·1	+ 4·9	86	722
Transport equipment (Division 73)	+16·2	+15·2	611	4,055	—18·5	+ 7·6	212	1,491
Other manufactures (Section 8 and rest of Section 6)	+24·7	+18·9	570	6,018	+ 8·0	+ 1·5	274	3,116
Total manufactures	+10·2	+12·6	3,454	29,701	— 1·0	+ 5·4	1,123	10,256

	To Industrial Countries				To Primary Producers			
	Percentage change 1962 to 1963		1963 exports US $ million		Percentage change 1962 to 1963		1963 exports US $ million	
	From United Kingdom	From World	From United Kingdom	From World	From United Kingdom	From World	From United Kingdom	From World
Chemicals (Section 5)	+10·5	+12·4	462	4,541	+ 4·5	+ 6·6	569	3,040
Textiles (Division 65)	+ 7·6	+ 9·3	394	3,101	— 0·7	— 1·2	317	1,857
Base metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures (Divisions 67, 68 and 69, excluding Group 681)	— 8·2	+ 7·0	579	6,734	+ 2·2	— 1·5	634	3,257
Iron and steel (Division 67)	+ 5·3	+ 8·4	283	3,509	— 1·1	— 3·2	290	1,875
Machinery and transport equipment (Section 7)	+ 7·1	+10·7	2,384	17,404	+10·2	+ 6·6	2,675	10,885
Non-electrical machinery (Division 71)	+ 7·5	+ 8·1	1,192	8,500	+ 5·3	+ 2·3	1,211	5,138
Electrical machinery (Division 72)	+13·2	+13·5	360	3,289	+ 9·3	+ 9·3	531	2,110
Transport equipment (Division 73)	+ 4·1	+13·1	831	5,614	+17·7	+12·4	933	3,638
Other manufactures (Section 8 and rest of Section 6)	+19·5	+12·8	863	9,275	— 0·8	+ 7·1	554	3,200
Total manufactures	+ 7·3	+10·6	4,681	41,054	+ 6·2	+ 4·7	4,749	22,238

	To Non-OECD Sterling Area				To World			
	Percentage change 1962 to 1963		1963 exports US $ million		Percentage change 1962 to 1963		1963 exports US $ million	
	From United Kingdom	From World	From United Kingdom	From World	From United Kingdom	From World	From United Kingdom	From World
Chemicals (Section 5)	+ 0·3	+ 7·9	359	960	+ 7·1	+10·0	1,030	7,580
Textiles (Division 65)	— 2·6	— 0·7	240	909	+ 3·6	+ 5·2	711	4,957
Base metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures (Divisions 67, 68 and 69, excluding Group 681)	— 1·2	+10·5	370	1,145	— 3·3	+ 4·0	1,213	9,991
Iron and steel (Division 67)	— 3·7	+16·3	157	612	+ 2·3	+ 4·1	573	5,384
Machinery and transport equipment (Section 7)	+13·9	+16·6	1,789	4,153	+ 8·8	+ 9·1	5,058	28,288
Non-electrical machinery (Division 71)	+ 8·0	+10·8	721	1,842	+ 7·3	+ 5·9	2,404	13,639
Electrical machinery (Division 72)	+11·3	+22·3	404	879	+11·0	+11·8	891	5,399
Transport equipment (Division 73)	+22·8	+21·4	665	1,432	+ 9·8	+12·6	1,764	9,252
Other manufactures (Section 8 and rest of Section 6)	+ 7·1	+12·6	459	1,393	+10·0	+11·3	1,417	12,475
Total manufactures	+ 8·0	+12·0	3,218	8,560	+ 6·7	+ 8·4	9,430	63,291

Industrial countries are OECD countries including Japan.
Primary producers are all countries except those classified as industrial countries.
In this table 'World' as an exporter means the main manufacturing countries, i.e., United Kingdom, EEC, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, Canada and Japan.

Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production

Issues of this bulletin appear at regular intervals and give factual and up-to-date information on wage rates, earnings, hours of work and other conditions of employment, manpower, prices, production, profits and other relevant subjects. Part of the information included has not previously been published.

15s. *per issue (by post 15s. 8d.)*

'The booklet does collate a lot of interesting information . . .' The Economist.

HMSO

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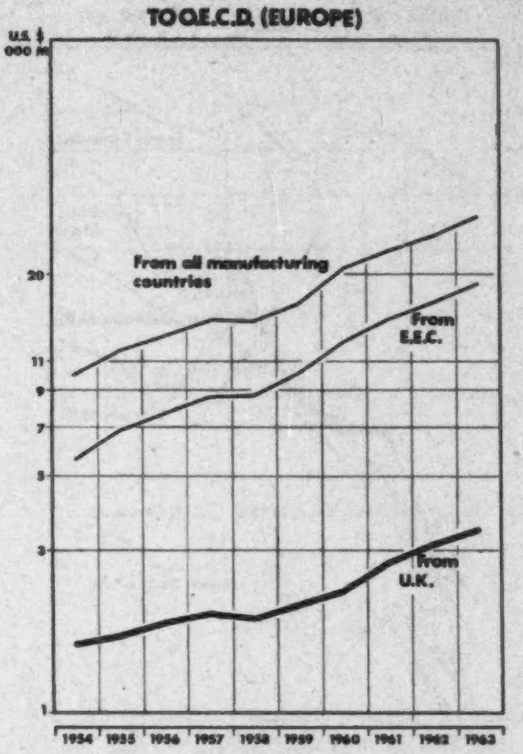
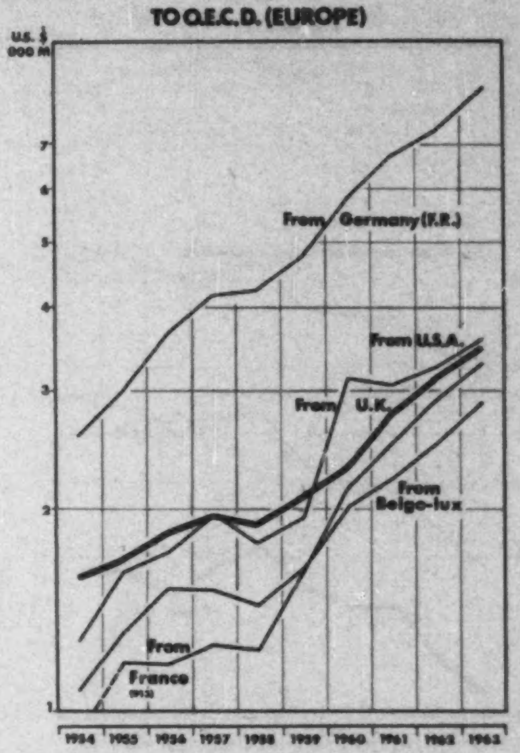
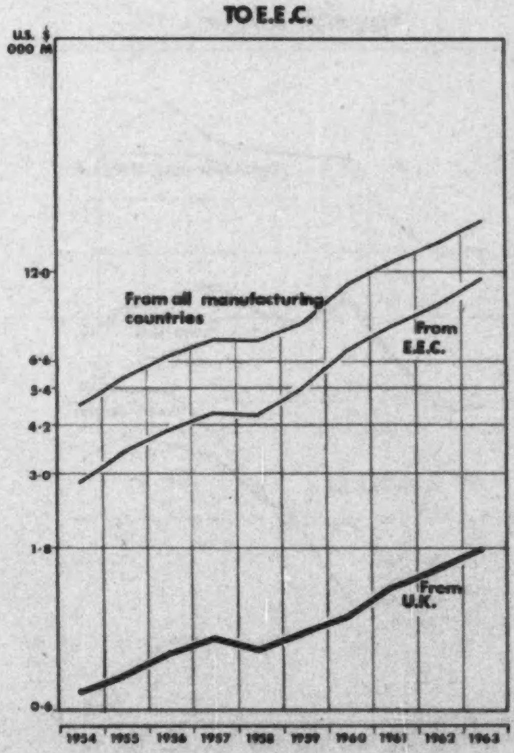
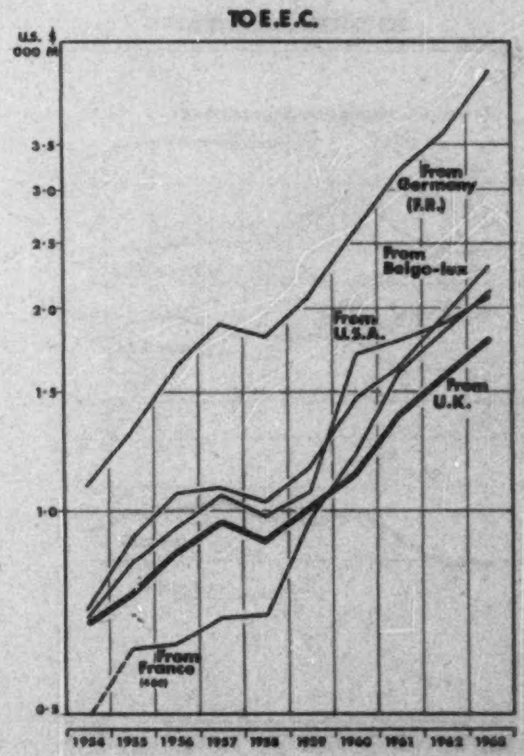
EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES TO VARIOUS MARKETS

From Main Suppliers
(Semi-logarithmic scales)





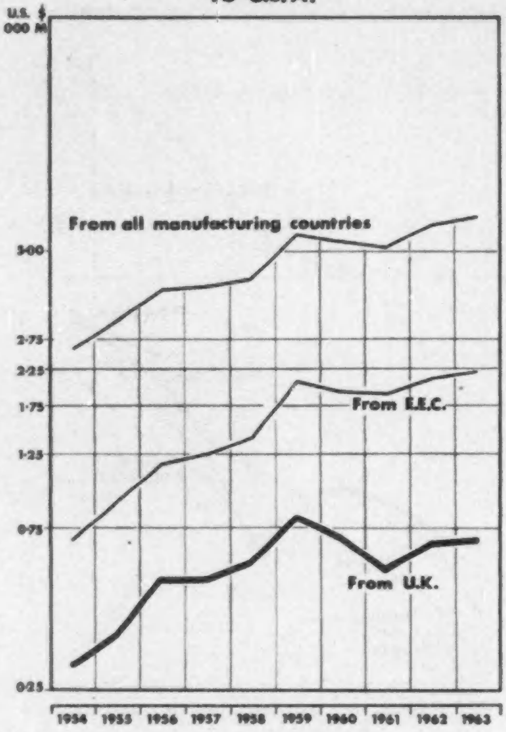




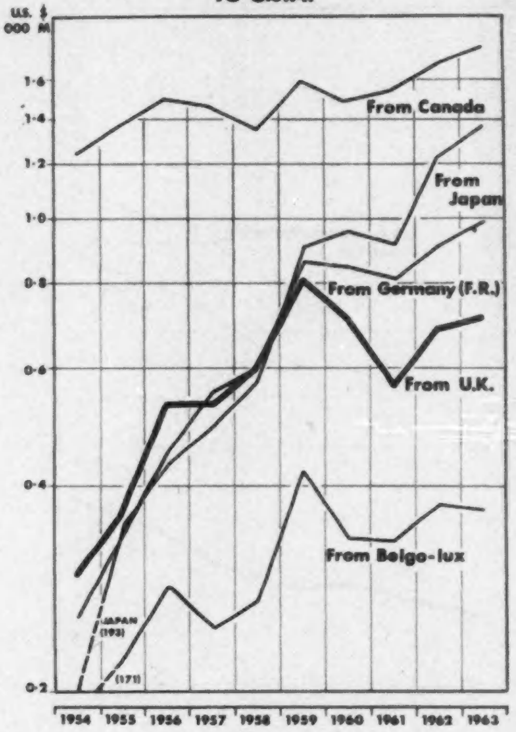
EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES TO VARIOUS MARKETS (Cont.)

From Main Suppliers
(Semi-logarithmic scales)

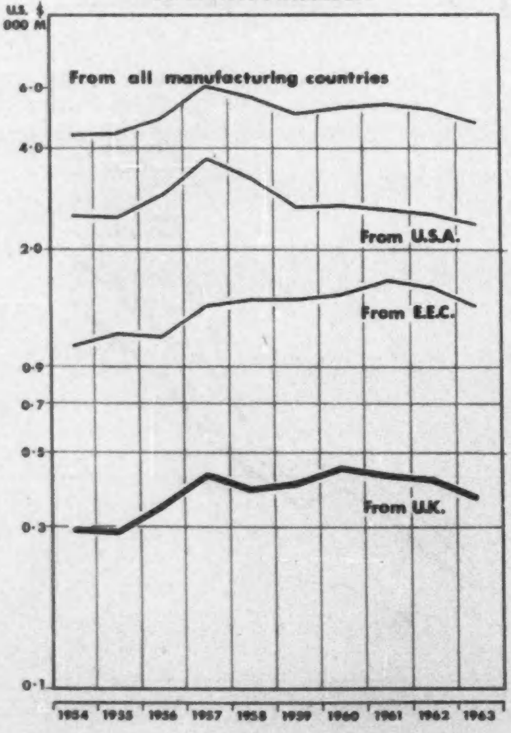
TO U.S.A.



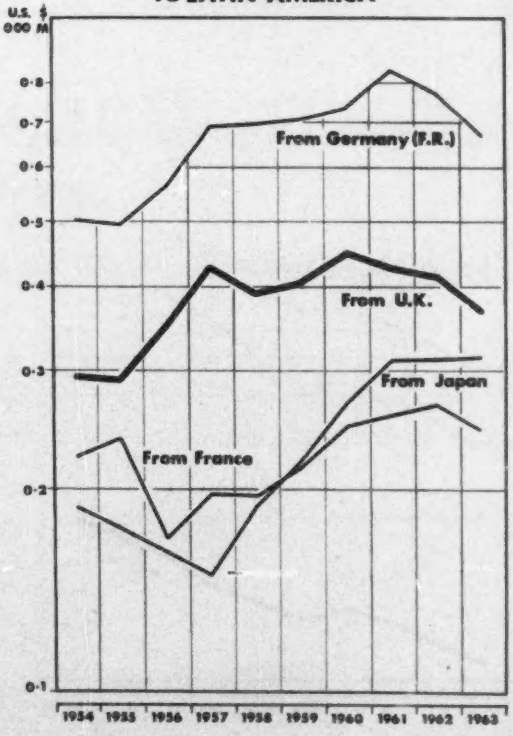
TO U.S.A.



TO LATIN AMERICA



TO LATIN AMERICA

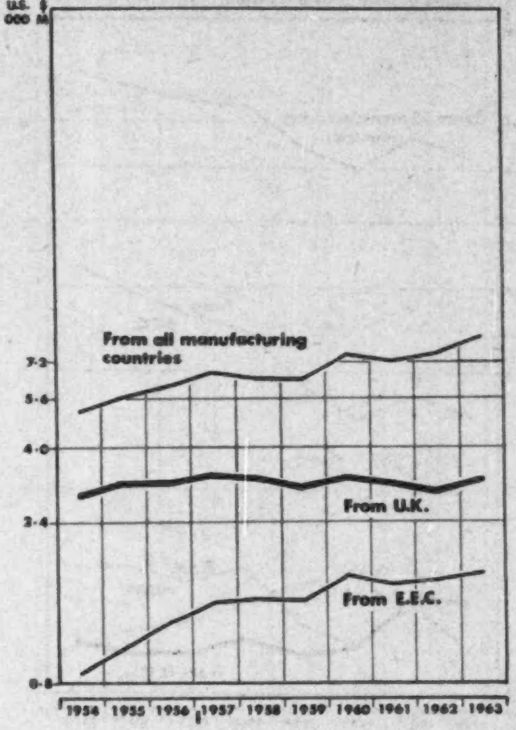


EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES TO VARIOUS MARKETS (Cont.)

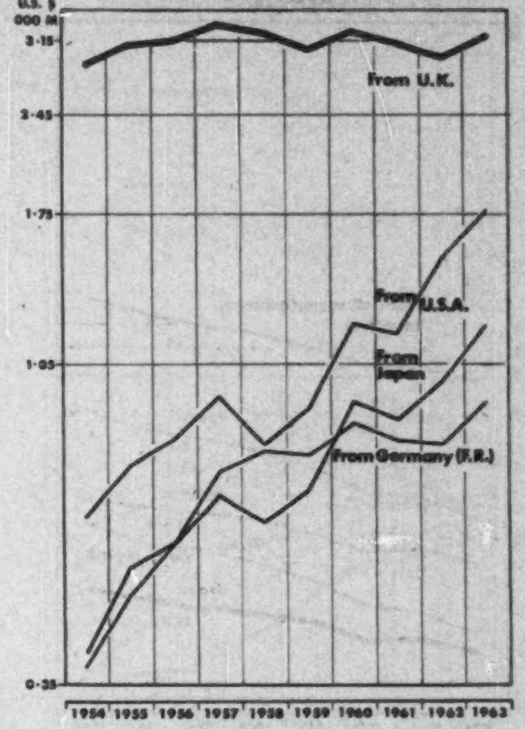
From Main Suppliers

(Semilogarithmic scale)

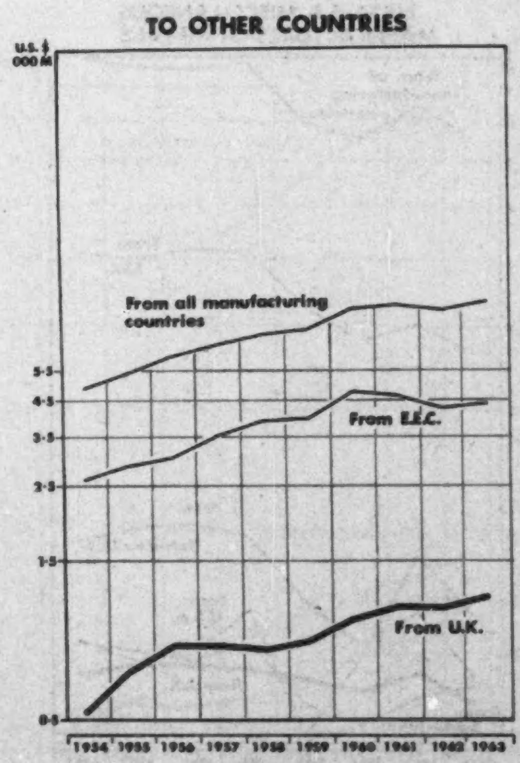
TO NON-O.E.C.D. STERLING AREA



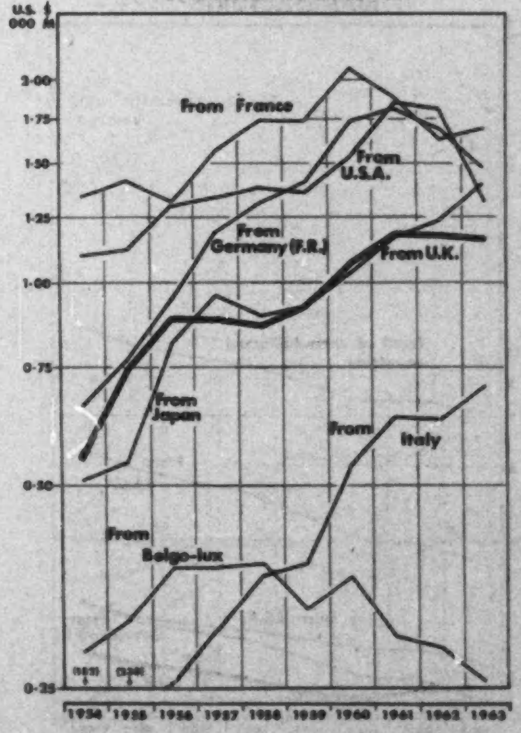
TO NON-O.E.C.D. STERLING AREA



TO OTHER COUNTRIES



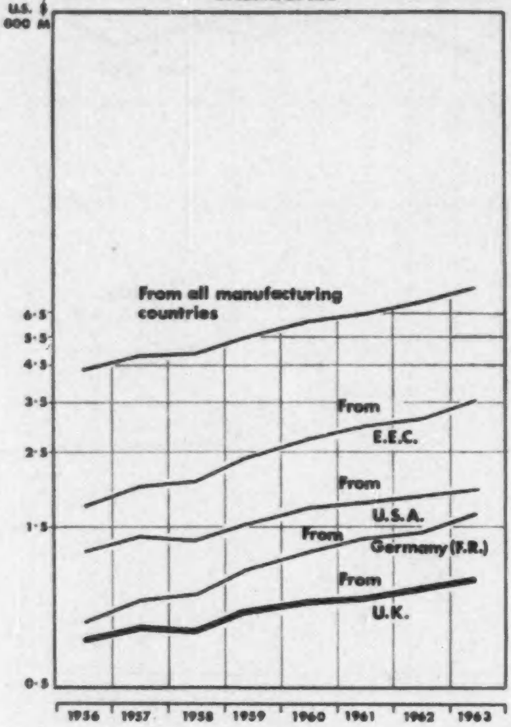
TO OTHER COUNTRIES

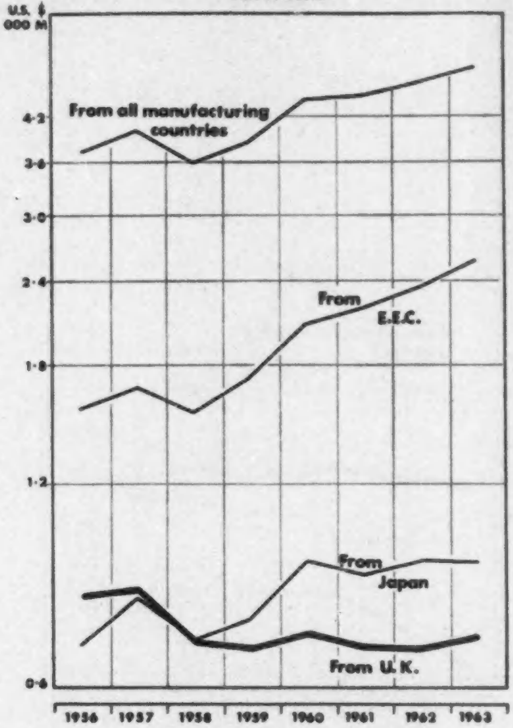


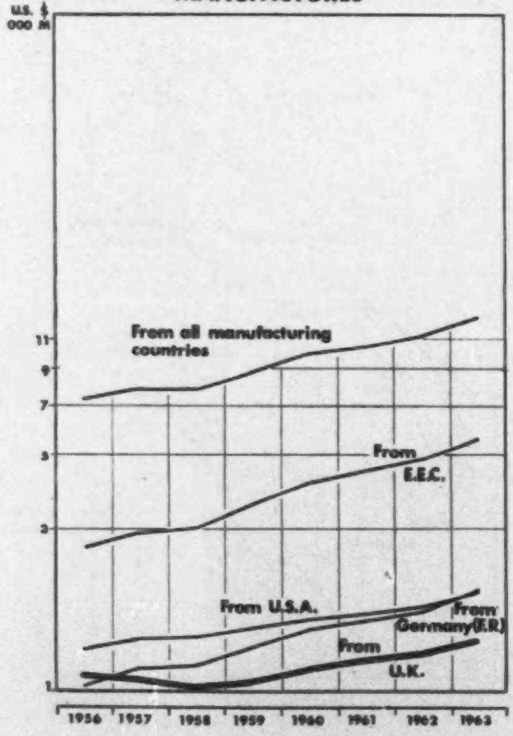
EXPORTS OF DIFFERENT GROUPS OF PRODUCTS

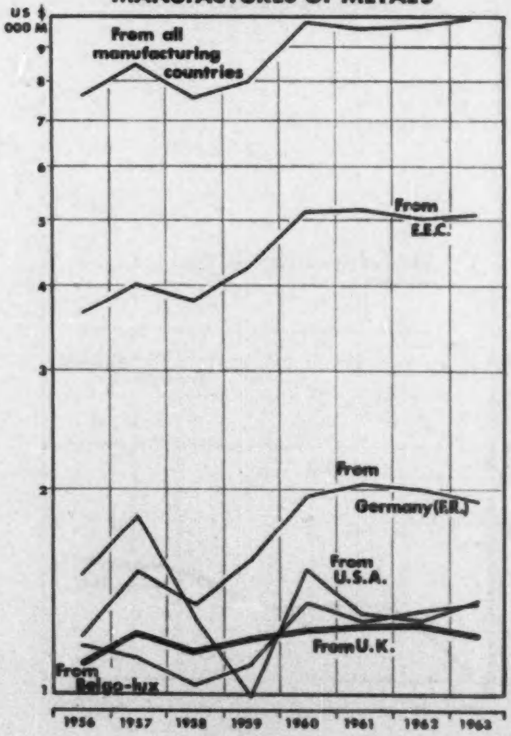
From Main Suppliers

(Semi-logarithmic scales)


CHEMICALS


TEXTILES

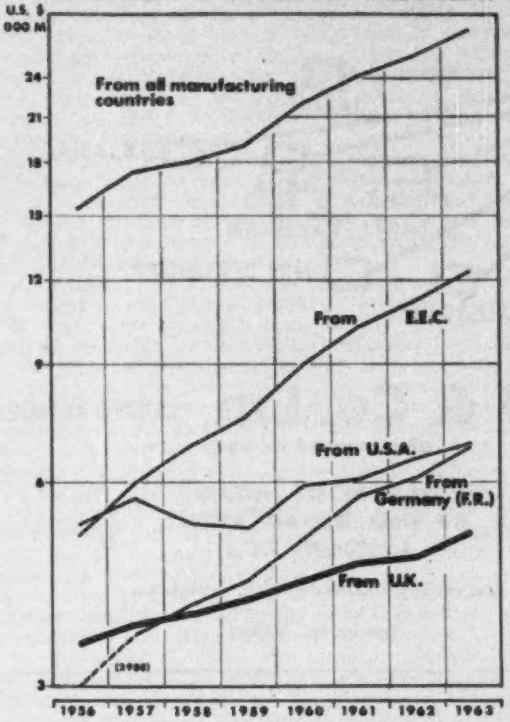

OTHER MANUFACTURES


METALS & MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES OF METALS

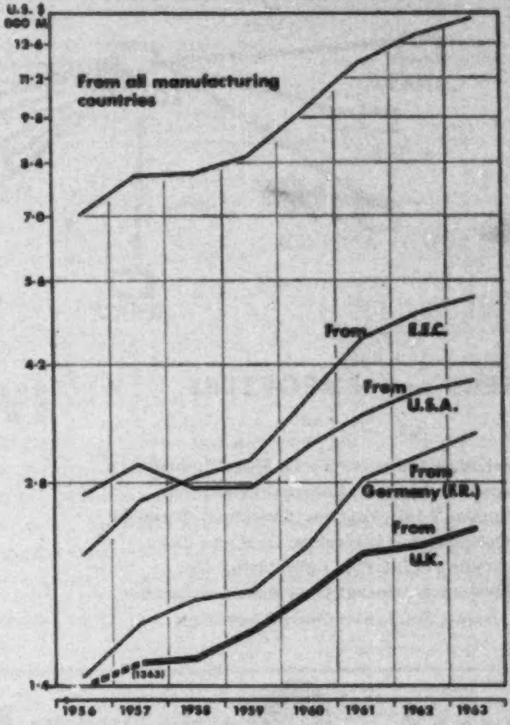
EXPORTS OF DIFFERENT GROUPS OF PRODUCTS (Cont.)

From Main Suppliers
(Semi-logarithmic scales)

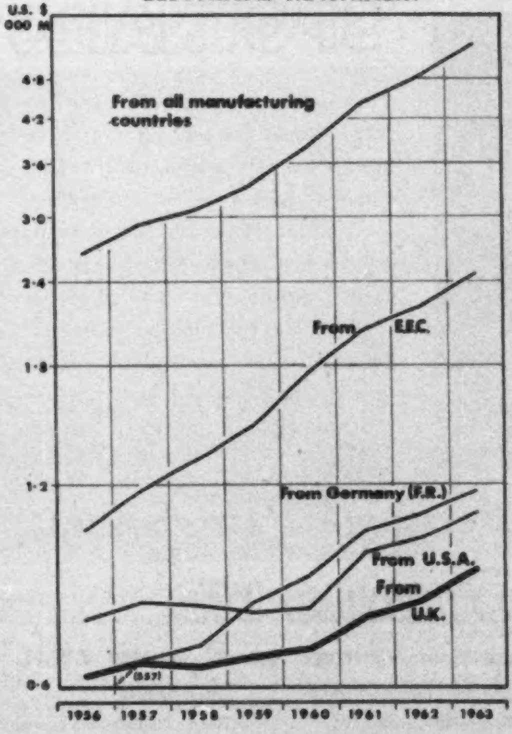
MACHINERY & TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT



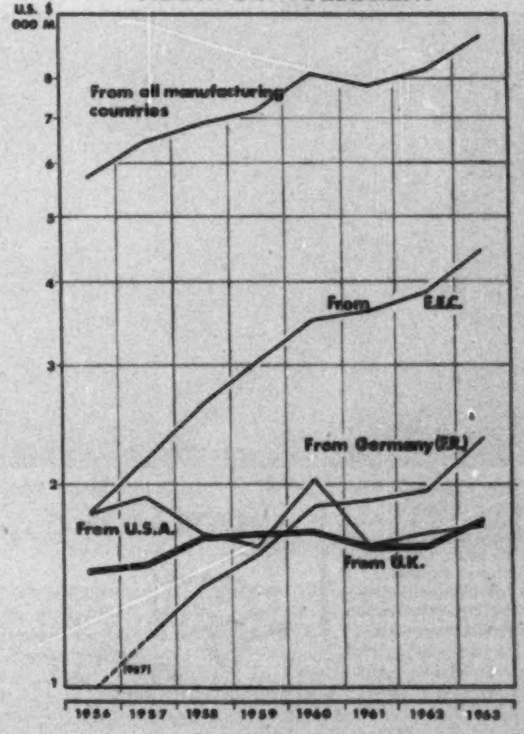
NON - ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

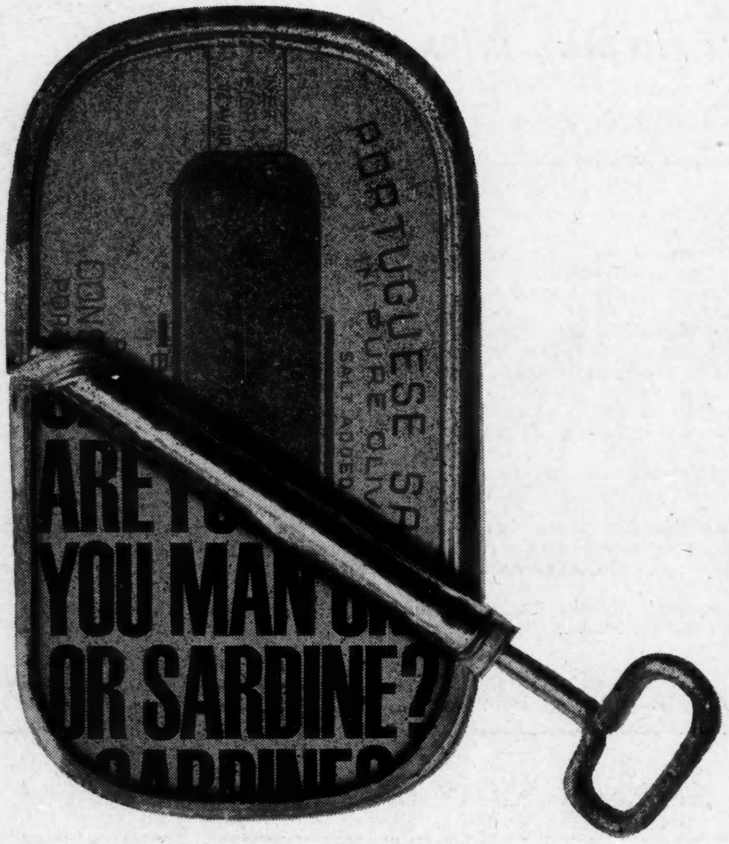


ELECTRICAL MACHINERY



TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT





In the North East there's space to live and breathe—and space for new industry.

Available now are a variety of fully-serviced sites and ready-made factories. Some are in or near existing centres, others form part of new towns planned for modern industry. Considerable progress has been made in modernising traditional heavy industries and there is room for more, but there are especially attractive opportunities for new light industries of all kinds.

Sites are near main trunk highways and railways, and have good links with the North East ports. Electricity, gas, oil, water and coal can be supplied at favourable rates. Financial assistance takes the form of free depreciation, with standardised grants of 25% for buildings and 10% for plant.

And a hardworking, adaptable labour force is ready to serve new manufacturers.

With these advantages, many firms new to the region are doing very well—and staff enjoy the spacious living. Now is the time for other firms to move there, to benefit fully from the growing prosperity of the *new* North East.

For further information,
ask your secretary to write to:
The North East Development Council
20 Collingwood Street
Newcastle upon Tyne 1

stake your claim in the North East now

Norwegian food centre opened in London

A RETAIL SHOP, selling a wide variety of Norwegian produce, together with a restaurant serving a variety of Norwegian dishes, was opened in the presence of HM King Olav of Norway by Mr. Halvard Lange, Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs, at 166 Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, London, on November 18. Other dignitaries present at the ceremony included Norwegian Ambassador Skaug, and E. C. Redhead, Minister of State (Overseas), representing HM Government.

Opening the centre, Mr. Lange said that the new centre was a co-operative undertaking by some 37 Norwegian companies, large and small, who together were seeking to increase their sales in Britain. This was an initiative that deserved success, and judging by the standard of the furnishings and food stuffs, the portents were bright for the future of the centre.

Mr. E. C. Redhead said that he was impressed with the centre. Not only would it enable British people and other visitors to London an opportunity to widen their culinary horizons, but it would help to strengthen the ties which bound our two countries together. The Minister said that trade must be a two-way affair, and we wanted to be able to increase exports of our specialities to Norway. Britain also wanted Norway to have every opportunity of increasing her exports to us of the things she was particularly good at producing. 'This is why we look forward to the time – now not far distant – when tariffs and other barriers to trade in industrial goods between EFTA countries will have disappeared. It is why we shall do all we can to strengthen the Association and our trading relationships with Norway and other EFTA countries. I believe that this centre can play an important part in increasing Anglo-Norwegian trade and understanding.'

A copper plaque bearing the inscription 'These premises, being the London headquarters of the Norway Food Centre, were opened in the presence of HM King Olav by Mr. Halvard Lange on Wednesday, November 18, 1964', was unveiled. The sponsors of the centre representing food producers, brewers, manufacturers and distributors and supported by the Norwegian Government have co-operated together in the task of building and equipping the centre as a showplace where visitors can enjoy Norwegian food and drink in an authentic Norwegian atmosphere.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act, 1949, the following patents have been endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified:

NUMBER	GRANTEES	SUBJECT-MATTER
	October 19, 1964	
893,173	The British Xylonite Co. Ltd.	Bottle stopper.
948,636	Soc. des Forges et Ateliers du 'Creusot.	Device for indexing position of a moving member.
	October 22, 1964	
812,924	Gevaert Photo Producten N.V.	Sensitizing dyes for silver helide emulsions.
815,172	Gevaert Photo-Producten N.V.	Sensitizing dyes for silver helide emulsions.
861,383	Institut de Rechorches de la Siderurgie.	Desulphuring molten metal particularly liquid pig iron.
	October 23, 1964	
780,141	Electric Steel Foundry Co.	Door structure of a shovel of a shovelling machine.
865,073	Paulik, F. and ors.	Thermogravimetric apparatus.
879,553	Giza, E. S.	Hollow headed gulf putter.
899,740	Automation Industries S.A.	Endless chain device for transport of parts.
	October 28, 1964	
729,494	Brennan, J. B.	Closure, terminal and mounting constructions for electrical devices.
735,658	Brennan, J. B.	Feeding thermoplastic material.
759,593	Brennan, J. B.	Mould liners.
762,461	Brennan, J. B.	Cutting porous strips or sheets.
768,160	Brennan, J. B.	Production of strip material.
768,442	Brennan, J. B.	Conductive strips or sheets.
798,722	Brennan, J. B.	Unit casting.
	November 5, 1964	
823,213	Fortuma Werke Spegialmaschinenfabrik A.G.	Adjusting machine-tool tables.
837,930	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Making fuel elements.
886,394	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Uranium recovery and purification process.
891,521	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Anionic exchange process.
892,280	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Forming protective coating on steel surfaces.
907,576	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Metering and aerating liquids.
912,644	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Ultrasonic neutron dosimeter.
922,550	Gevaert Photo Producten N.V.	Colour reproduction of colour photographic material.
957,760	Spear & Jackson Ltd.	Manufacture of spades, forks, etc.

Any person who claims that the patentees at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

GORDON GRANT,
Comptroller-General.

The Patent Office.

COMMITTEE FOR EXPORTS TO LATIN AMERICA AT THE INAUGURAL MEETING

The Committee for Exports to Latin America held its inaugural meeting at Canning House, London, to decide the ways and means by which it can best fulfil its aims and purpose. The members are: (*left to right at back*) *Mr. A. F. Smith, Leyland Motors Ltd., Mr. H. Leslie Bowes, Royal Mail Lines Ltd., Mr. J. H. N. Thompson, John Thompson Ltd., Mr. W. J. M. Longmore, Balfour Williamson & Co. Ltd., and the Bank of London and South America; Mr. B. G. Fordham, Secretariat; Mr. L. Crick, Bank of England; Mr. James Wolfe-Murray, James Buchanan & Co. Ltd., Mr. Harold Bailey, Board of Trade; Mr. D. Le S. Campbell., the Davey-Ashmore Export Co. Ltd., Mr. J. P. Ford, Plessey Overseas Ltd., Mr. A. B. Henderson, Livesey & Henderson, Mr. David Montgomery, Yardley International Ltd.;* (*left to right sitting*) *Mr. H. Eccles-Williams, Rabone Peterson & Co. Ltd., Mr. A. R. B. Hore, secretary to committee, and Sir Berkeley Gage, chairman of the committee.*

Exhibitions and Fairs

British ready-to-wear clothing shown in Paris

WHAT THE female sex will wear during the spring and summer of 1965 was shown between November 7 and 12, at the Porte de Versailles, Paris, in the 8th Salon International du Prêt-à-Porter Féminin. Knowing the value of this exhibition, the British Fashion Export Group were again represented there. Sixteen of their members showed a wide range of dresses, costumes, coats, skirts, blouses, beach-wear and bridal gowns over an area of almost 650 square metres. Britain once more led the foreign participation, being followed by Germany and Holland who each had fifteen firms, Israel with twelve, Switzerland with five, Belgium with four, Monaco two and Sweden and the United States one.

Although, as might be expected, French firms numerically dominated those of other countries, this exhibition had a strong international atmosphere for it was a shop-window to buyers from the whole world and British firms took worthwhile orders from many nations in addition to France. The importance attached to it by British firms was shown by the fact that seven of them were exhibiting in it for the fourth time; some were there for the third and others for the second occasion; and five firms who exhibited for the first time decided that they must come to Paris next year too.

These five firms considered that their first appearance was a success and a return visit next year will undoubtedly justify their decision to come again. The British Fashion Export Group knows, from past experience, that more than one appearance is needed to create a clientele. It takes several participations to become widely known. The old customer, knowing where he will get quality, competitive prices and prompt delivery of his orders, makes a bee-line for the familiar firm immediately on arrival at the exhibition hall.

The thousands of pounds worth of orders taken by British firms at this autumn's exhibition were not placed by old customers only however. New buyers have also been attracted by the excellent quality and the reasonable prices of British goods. Many of them were directed by the Group's Information Stand to British firms specializing in the type of garment sought. This stand was designed and erected by the Central Office of Information. Staffed by specialists of the Group it was, as it has been in past exhibitions, a valuable contribution to the success of the Group's members in obtaining large orders for Britain. Exports by the Apparel & Fashion Industry's Association, which is the mother organization of the Group, amounted to nearly £13,000,000 in 1963 – no mean achievement and a worthy contribution to Britain's export drive.

Great importance is attached to the Salon by Sir Pierson Dixon, the British Ambassador, who saw what Britain has to offer the world of fashion in the course of an intensive official visit. The Board of Trade realized its importance too and, as on previous occasions, co-operated with the Group in this "joint-venture".

International motor-cycle show

'DURING THE PAST ten years, Britain has exported more than £300 million worth of bicycles and motor-cycles to the markets of the world. Indeed, there are few places, betwixt the Poles where you will not find British machines performing some useful duty.' This statement was made by a spokesman of The British Cycle and Motor Cycle Industries Association Ltd., during the International Cycle and Motor Cycle show which took place at Earls Court, London, from November 14 to 21. With more than 150 exhibitors from all parts of the world displaying their products it provided ample evidence of the growing stature of two and three-wheeled vehicles, especially in countries which face ever growing problems of road chaos and traffic jams.

Sponsored for the first time by the *Daily Mail*, the Show included many new features in addition to the popular sections devoted to motor-cycle and cycle sport.

Two electronic reaction testers – on which the public were able to try out their speed of thought and action in simulated road conditions – were among the features of the show.

Many famous marques from all over the world were also on show and Britain - as always - presented the greatest and widest variety. The two and three-wheeler - with or without an engine - has been a major export commodity for half a century. A high proportion of these exports go into public service – to police forces, to NATO units and to United Nations agencies in many vastly different lands. From Peru to Pakistan, from Malaya to Malta, both two- and three-wheelers are in the service of mankind.

The Show highlighted a revolution in methods of personal transport since the last great International Show was held two years ago. Sales of mopeds and mini-motor bikes - powered by 50 c.c. engines - have risen ten-fold in two years. Nearly 200,000 have gone into service in the last 18 months, many of them to car-owning families.

New British toys for Nuremberg

A HALF-SCALE REPLICA of a penny-farthing bicycle, an electrical toy home workshop, and a doll with hair that 'grows' will be some of the British contributions to the International Toy Fair, Nuremberg, which takes place from February 14-19, 1965. Twenty-five British manufacturers intend to take part in displays being arranged by the British Toy Manufacturers' Association on a 'joint venture' basis with the Board of Trade.

The official British contingent will be divided into two sections, the first in a permanent exhibition hall and the second in a temporary building erected in the Fair grounds. This will be the sixth time the Association and the Board of Trade have collaborated at this fair. The last occasion was in February this year when Britain was the largest foreign exhibitor. That event attracted over 16,000 buyers.

Traditional favourites such as teddy bears, dolls, rocking horses and trains will be seen on the British stands in addition to a wide range of new developments, including a electronic rifle range, a junior sized working hovercraft, jet engines to power model aircraft, a fibre-glass slide for indoor or garden play, and a toy typewriter that could easily be mistaken for the real thing.

In addition to the official British displays, covering over 3,000 sq. ft., many British toy firms are likely to take space in the Fair independently or show their wares on the stands of German agents.

CHANGES IN TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS ANNOUNCEMENTS

BECAUSE *of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:*

	Date last published	Date next published
United Kingdom . .	*Nov.* 6	*Feb.* 5
Outside Europe . .	*Oct.* 2	*Jan.* 1
Europe	*Sept.* 4	*Dec.* 4

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

*The Board of Trade Export Promotion and Fairs Branch, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.*1. (*Tel. Abbey* 7877, *Ext.* 2791, *Germany and Scandinavia*: 2783, *France Italy, Benelux, Switzerland, Austria, Finland, Irish Republic, Greece, Turkey and Middle East*: 2792, *United Kingdom and Rest of the World*) *will be glad to answer general inquiries, but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Promotion and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitations, are not included in the lists.*

* *indicates event which is held annually at approximately the time stated.*

† *indicates event which is held alternate years at approximately the time stated.*

Additions to Classified Lists

The fairs and exhibitions given below are additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on November 6, October 2 and September 4 respectively.

OUTSIDE EUROPE

Addition:

LOS ANGELES: WESTERN METAL AND TOOL EXPOSITION – February 22-26, 1965. At Great Western Exhibit Centre.

* Apply, American Society for Metals, Metals Park, Ohio.

EUROPE

Additions

STOCKHOLM: INTERNATIONAL BOAT SHOW – March 17-28, 1965.

* Apply, Allt for Sjon, Storangsvagen 18, Stockholm.

COLOGNE: INTERNATIONAL BABIES AND CHILDREN'S FAIR – April 23-25, 1965.

* Apply, Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel. Kensington 1700).

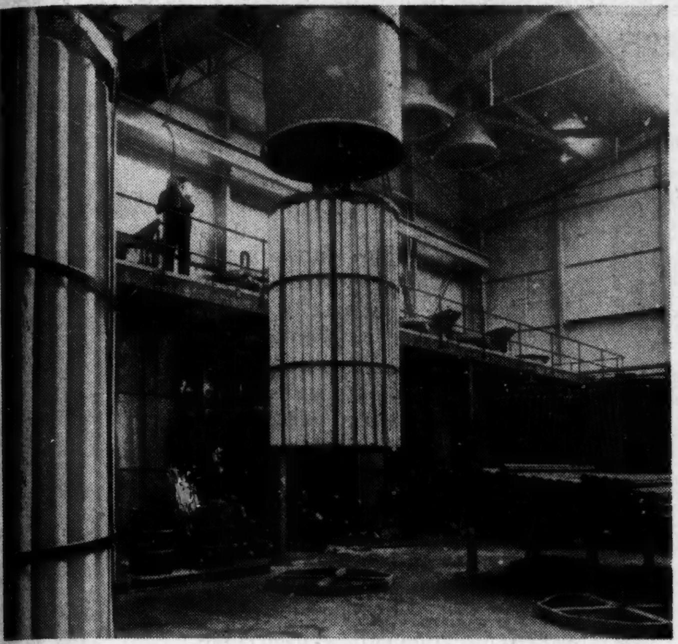
STOCKHOLM: TECHNICAL FAIR – October 1-7, 1965.

* Apply, Trade Fairs and Promotions Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1-19, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel. Chancery 9011).

COLOGNE: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR OF SPORTS GOODS AND CAMPING EQUIPMENT – October 24-26, 1965.

* Apply, Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel. Kensington 1700).

Fifty years ago 90 per cent of the toys sold in Britain were imported, mainly from Germany. Today Britain has Europe's largest toy industry, and, as well as providing four out of five toys for the home market, over 25 per cent of its produce is exported to 150 countries, includes in the past 12 months nearly £1 million worth to West Germany, Britain's best market for toys in Europe.



A cage of pipes, being raised into an impregnator for further processing at the new West Hartlepool factory of Pitch Fibre Pipes Limited. The pipes are impregnated with pitch to a degree where the resulting product is 70 per cent pitch by weight. On the left, a further cage of pipes is ready for impregnation, and on the right cages of impregnated pipes await unloading for further processing.

INTERZUM

COLOGNE

24th—27th June, 1965

International Fair for Suppliers to the Furniture, Upholstery and Wood Processing Industries

INCREASE YOUR OVERSEAS SALES BY EXHIBITING AT THE ONLY INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR SPECIALISING IN THESE GOODS

At the 1963 event, there were 440 exhibitors from 29 countries and 22,200 trade buyers from 42 countries

Further information from:

DU MONT PUBLICITY CO. LTD.
18, Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7
Telephone: KEN 1700

TWO NEW IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL TRADE EVENTS

1965

Giftex

LONDON'S INTERNATIONAL GIFT AND FANCY GOODS EXHIBITION

(TRADE ONLY)

MARCH 8th—12th, 1965
Alexandra Palace, London, N.22.

TRADE ONLY

INTERNATIONAL DOMESTIC LIGHTING EXHIBITION

FEBRUARY 8th—12th, 1965
Alexandra Palace, London, N.22.

ENQUIRY FORM

To EXHIBITIONS (London) Ltd.
35, Dover Street, London, W.1.

Dear Sirs, Please send me your Giftex and/or Domestic Lighting Exhibition Folder.

I am interested as an EXHIBITOR/VISITOR

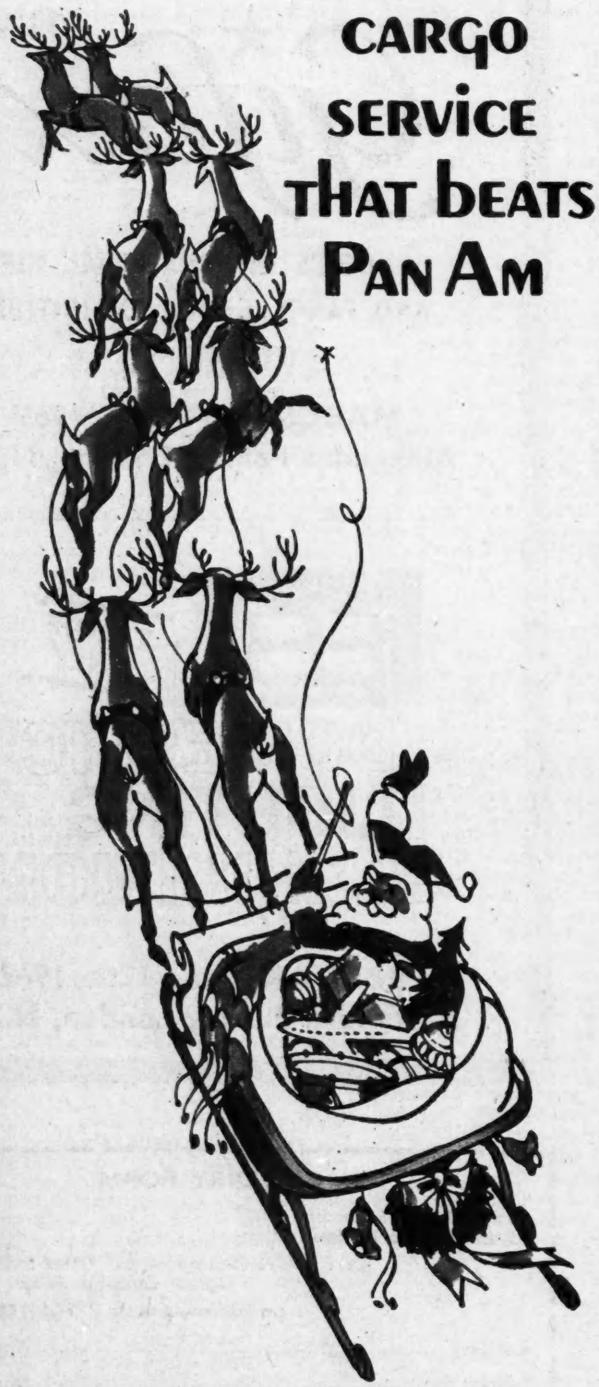
Company ....

Address ....

Telephone No. ....

B.T.J.

THE only CHRISTMAS CARGO SERVICE THAT BEATS PAN AM



How humiliating! All year long Pan Am offers the most jets to the U.S., the most cargo capacity, with service to the most U.S. cities. Then comes the Christmas rush and the incredible happens.

A white-bearded pilot makes *one* last minute flight on obsolete equipment and carries more cargo than any airline has ever seen, stopping at every city, town and village in the U.S.A.! Pan Am strives to keep pace by offering 52 jets from London to the U.S. every week, with a capacity of 500 tons. The most jets means your goods get aboard faster . . . abroad faster to meet tighter deadlines. Huge capacity assures you that your shipment gets on the very next Pan Am jet. Because Pan Am serves 14 U.S. cities direct—far more than any other airline—you save time that other airlines use up in trans-shipping.

With all, Pan Am does have two advantages: No elves. No cargo loading in old-fashioned sacks. Pan Am offers you the services of the world's largest human cargo staff, and fast mechanised pallet loading on its all-cargo jets.

So . . . if you can't secure a booking with Santa himself, remember no other mere airline offers you so much Christmas rush service as Pan Am. Bring joy to your customers. Call your Pan Am Cargo Agent or your local Pan Am office.

PAN AM CLIPPER† CARGO:
PRINCES ARCADE, LONDON, S.W.1
Tel: GERrard 9905

BIRMINGHAM: CENtral 8731
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Overseas Trade and Exports

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Greece and the USSR

A NEW FIVE-YEAR Trade Agreement between Greece and the USSR was signed in Athens on October 13. The new Agreement replaces the former three-year agreement and will come into force on January 1, 1965. It provides for trade in 1965 to a value of $31 million each way, rising to $42 million by 1969.

Greek exports to the USSR will include tobacco, citrus fruit and dried fruit, cotton, bauxite and hides. Exports from the USSR to Greece will include crude oil and petroleum products, timber, machinery; hard coal, coke, pig iron and fish.

Any inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section) Board of Trade, Room E.11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449 or 450).

India and Rumania

IT HAS BEEN reported that a Protocol between India and Rumania was signed in Bucharest in October. The Protocol regulates trade for the year 1965 and envisages a further increase in trade between the two countries. Indian exports to Rumania will include iron ore, mica, cotton and wool fabrics and jute products. Rumanian exports to India will include oil drilling equipment, oil refinery equipment, various industrial equipment and installations and power transformers.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Export Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2267) quoting reference No. CRE 1018/G.

Spain and the Federal Republic of Germany

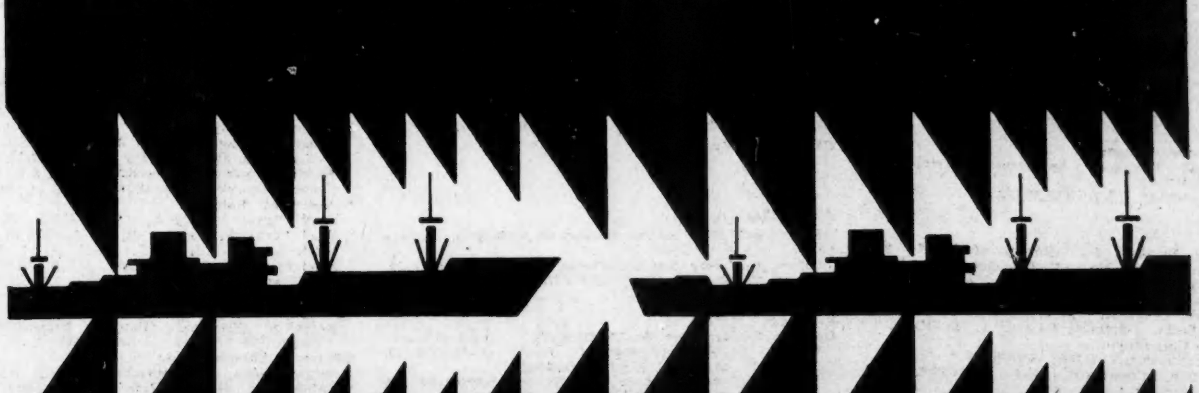
A FIFTH PROTOCOL to the Spanish-German Trade Agreement of June 20, 1960, was signed in Madrid on October 9. It will remain in force until April 30, 1965.

The text of the Protocol (in Spanish) and the quota lists may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449 or 450).

EXPORTERS WALL MAP

A revised edition of a wall map 'Information for the British Exporter,' published by the Board of Trade, is now available. The map covers the whole world and features tables showing Britain's trading figures with her major overseas markets. It also tells British exporters how and where they may get advice on exporting from the British Government Services at home, and overseas, in the many commercial posts at Embassies and Trade Commission offices, each of which is shown on the map. The map, which is in full colour, can be obtained, free of charge, from any Board of Trade Regional Office (see Board of Trade Journal *of October 23 for addresses) or from the Board of Trade, Information Division, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2768).*

FAST CARGO SERVICE DIRECT EVERY WEEK



TO THE WINDWARDS AND BARBADOS BY

GEEST LINE

Head Office: Geest Industries Ltd., Spalding, Lincs.
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Agents: Killick, Martin & Company Ltd., Dunster House, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3. Tel: Mincing Lane 3100. Telex 28424 · Killick, Martin (Southampton) Ltd., Havelock Chambers, Queens Terrace, Southampton. Tel: 20044. Telex 47633. · A. H. Seale & Company Limited, St. Martin House, Bull Ring Birmingham 5. Telephone: Midland 9051.

Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of overseas inquiries for British products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the 'Export Service Bulletin.'

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H35, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Calls for tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 404 and 406). Please quote reference numbers in all inquiries. The date given is the closing date, and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated.

*Tender documents are available on loan in those cases marked with an asterisk.**

AUSTRALIA

Cable for Electricity Commission of N.S.W. January 4, 1965. E.S.B. 33074/64.*

Conductor for State Electricity Commission of Queensland. December 9. E.S.B. 33390/64.*

Electricity Trust of South Australia:
- **Cable and Pipelines.** January 5, 1965. E.S.B. 33858/64.
- **Switchboards.** December 17. E.S.B. 33857/64.

Brisbane City Council:
- **Sewage Plant Equipment.** Closing date postponed to December 23. E.S.B. 31036/64.*
- **Sewage Treatment Equipment.** Closing date postponed to December 23. E.S.B. 31035/64.*

Postmaster-General's Department:
- **Machine Tools.** (Further Information.) E.S.B. 31075/64.*
- **Electron Tubes.** (Further Information.) E.S.B. 32275/64.*

BELGIUM

Ministry of Communication:
- **Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus.** December 9. E.S.B. 33619/64.*
- **Cables.** December 9. E.S.B. 33620/64.*

BURMA

Haberdashery: Blankets for Ministry of Supply and Co-operative Corporation No. 11. December 10, 15, 7. E.S.B. 33071/64.*

Corporation No. 112:
- **Cotton Fabrics.** December 15. E.S.B. 33810/64 *
- **Textiles and Socks.** December 24. E.S.B. 33072/64.*

People's Stores Corporation:
- **Coal Tar.** December 20. E.S.B. 34009/64.*
- **Evaporated and Condensed Milk.** December 10. E.S.B. 34010/64.*
- **Filament Silk.** (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 33047/64.*
- **Torches.** December 21. E.S.B. 33309/64.*

Socialist Economy Construction Committee:
- **Transmission Beltings.** December 18. E.S.B. 34011/64.
- **Elevator Buckets and Accessories.** December 21. E.S.B. 33897/64.*
- **Generators.** December 30. E.S.B. 33894/64.*
- **Fire Bricks and Clay.** December 15. E.S.B. 33895/64.*
- **Boiler Tubes with Brushes.** December 30. E.S.B. 33896/64.*

CEYLON

Stationers' Sundries for Government Stores Department. December 22. E.S.B. 33659/64.

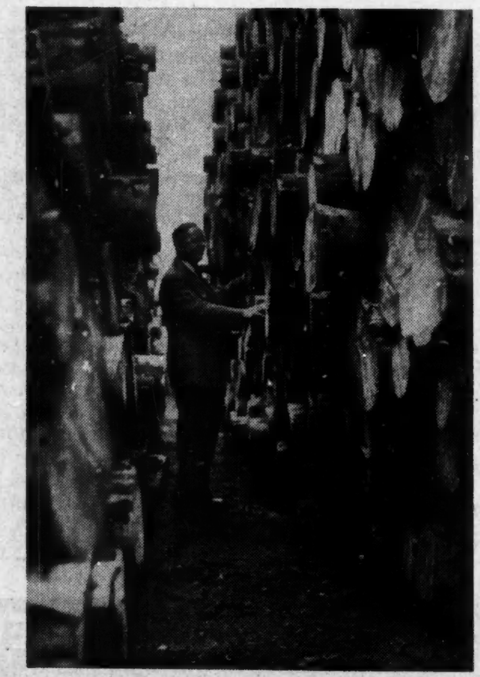
Water Supply Scheme for Department of Water Supply and Drainage. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 32579/64.*

Tyres and Tubes for Gay Oya Sugar Industries. December 15. E.S.B. 33661/64.

Ministry of Health:
- **Pharmaceuticals.** February 2, 1965. E.S.B. 33337/64.*
- **Medical Supplies.** February 2. E.S.B. 33338/64.*

CHILE

Installation of Telecommunication System for Corporation de Formento de la Produccion. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 28019/64.*



Inspecting timber which will be made up into export packing cases at Wiggins Teape's Stoneywood paper mill near Aberdeen. It is part of a ship-load of 824 tons just arrived from Finland, and it represents just one year's supply of export cases.

COLOMBIA

Bus Chassis for Empresa Puertos de Colombia. December 10. E.S.B. 33359/64.*

Crane: Conveyor Belt for Planta Colombiana de Soda. January 12, 1965. E.S.B. 33076/64.*

COSTA RICA

Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad:
- **Cables, Electric.** December 10. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 33643/64.*
- **Hose Rubber.** December 16. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 33645/64.*

ECUADOR

Bridge Construction for Ministry of Public Works. December 16. E.S.B. 33853/64.*

EGYPT

Egyptian Railways:
- **Axles.** December 14. E.S.B. 33304/64.
- **Copper Washer with Asbestos.** December 14. E.S.B. 33303/64.
- **M.V. Shunt.** December 19. E.S.B. 33695/64.
- **Ball Bearings.** December 21. E.S.B. 33696/64.
- **Copper Pipes.** December 28. E.S.B. 33697/64.

ETHIOPIA

Electric Light and Power Authority:
- **Circuit Breakers.** December 15. E.S.B. 30840/64.
- **Electrical Equipment.** December 15. E.S.B. 30841/64.

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:
- **Boring Machine:** December 11. E.S.B. 33670/64. *
- **Rubber Line Hose and Sleeves.** December 15. E.S.B. 33671/64.*
- **Bi-Metal Thermometers.** December 17. E.S.B. 33672/64.*
- **Autoclave.** December 14. E.S.B. 33686/64.*
- **Fork Lift Truck.** December 10. E.S.B. 33334/64.*
- **Generators.** December 10. E.S.B.33333/64.*
- **Cast Steel Gate Valves.** (Further Information.) Closing date (on Re-issue) December 14. E.S.B. 23720/64.*
- **Lifting Gear; Machine Tools; Lubrication Equipment.** December 12. E.S.B. 33313/64.*
- **Water Treatment Plant.** December 10. E.S.B. 33329/64.*
- **Surgical Instruments.** December 14. E.S.B. 33684/64.*
- **Steel Casing.** December 15. E.S.B. 33676/64.*
- **Gaskets.** December 14. E.S.B. 33683/64.*
- **Haemostatic Apparatus.** December 16. E.S.B. 33681/64.*
- **Tubing and Fittings.** December 14. E.S.B. 33680/64.*
- **Sand Paper.** December 15. E.S.B. 33685/64.*
- **Oscillograph and Paper.** December 12. E.S.B. 33677/64.*
- **Steel Casing.** December 14. E.S.B. 33675/64.*
- **Steel Pipes.** December 16. E.S.B. 33648/64.*
- **Babbit Metal.** December 15. E.S.B. 33678/64.*
- **Laboratory Equipment.** December 15. E.S.B. 33679/64.*
- **Shaper.** December 11. E.S.B. 33806/64.*

GREECE

Chemicals for Agricultural Bank of Greece. December 17. E.S.B. 33378/64.*

Hellenic State Railways:
- **Permanent Way Equipment.** December 11. E.S.B. 33381/64.*
- **Railcars and Wagons.** December 15. E.S.B. 33380/64.*
- **Telegraph Poles.** December 11. E.S.B. 33379/64.*

Ministry of Trade:
- **Aircraft.** December 19. E.S.B. 33377/64.*
- **Drawing Materials.** December 9. E.S.B. 33807/64.*
- **Paper.** December 10. E.S.B. 33812/64.*

HONG KONG

Cable: Control Equipment for Hong Kong Government Stores. December 31. E.S.B. 33837/64.*

INDIA

Bridge Construction for Public Works Department, Trivandrum. December 30. E.S.B. 33340/64.

Folding Machine for Atomic Energy Establishment. December 14. E.S.B. 33317/64.*

Locomotives for Bihar State Electricity Board. (Further Information.) January 4, 1965. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 32703/64.*

Steel Plant Equipment for Durgapur Steel Plant. (Further Information.) Closing date for Blower House postponed to December 18. E.S.B. 24261-4/64.*

Structural Steel for Koyna Hydro Electric Project. December 11. E.S.B. 33682/64.

Switchgear for Punjab State Electricity Board. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 31762/64.*

U.P. State Electricity Board:
- **ACSR Conductor.** December 29. E.S.B. 33341/64.
- **Water Treatment Plant.** December 28. E.S.B. 33342/64.
- **Oil Purifiers.** (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 32011/64.*

Supplies and Disposals:
- **Automatic Bar Bending Machine.** December 22. E.S.B. 33817/64.*
- **Machine Tools.** December 15. E.S.B. 33813/64.*
- **Machine Tools.** December 10. E.S.B. 33815/64.*
- **Lathe.** December 10. E.S.B. 33823/64. *

Beas Purchase Organization:
- **Concrete Mixers.** January 4, 1965. E.S.B. 33829/64
- **Ball Bearing.** December 29. E.S.B. 33881/64.
- **Welding Equipment.** December 23. E.S.B. 33828/64.
- **Crane.** (Further Information.) E.S.B. 29856/64.

Ministry of Railways:
- **Steel Plates.** January 5, 1965. E.S.B. 33371/64.
- **Steel Materials.** January 2, 1965. E.S.B. 33370/64.
- **Steel.** January 12, 1965. E.S.B. 33373/64.
- **Steel Plates.** January 9, 1965. E.S.B. 33372/64.
- **Steel Sheets.** December 17. E.S.B. 33369/64.
- **Technical Services.** (Further Information.) E.S.B. 30375/64.*
- **Technical Services.** (Further Information.) E.S.B. 30376/64.*

Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.:
- **Rubber Stock, Etc.** December 9. E.S.B. 33368/64.*
- **Switchboard.** (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 29510/64.*

IRAN

Electrolytic Zinc for Edareh Taslihate Artesh. Closing date postponed to January 15, 1965.. E.S.B. 13227/64.*

Pin-Based Bulbs for Iranian State Railways. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 32591/64.*

IRAQ

Bolts and Nuts for Administration of Distribution of Oil Products. December 23. E.S.B. 33618/64.

Hydro Electric Power Station for Industrial Design and Construction. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to February 17, 1965. E.S.B. 10831/64.*

Open Wire Equipment for Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones Administration. December 29. E.S.B. 33616/64.

Pharmaceuticals for General Drugs and Chemicals Imports and Distribution Co.. December 15. E.S.B. 33642/64.*

Water Pipes for Iraqi Ports Administration. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 32741/64.*
Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs:
Street Lighting Equipment. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 32049/64.*
Electrical Sets. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 31060/64.*

IRISH REPUBLIC

Sewerage Scheme for Limerick County Council. December 17. E.S.B. 33386/64.

KUWAIT

Cleaning Rags for Kuwaiti Oil Company Ltd. December 13. E.S.B. 33622/64.*

Switches for Central Tenders Committee. December 9. E.S.B. 33610/64.*

Ministry of Electricity and Water:
Iron Palisading. December 13. E.S.B. 33608/64.*
Asbestos Pipes. December 16. E.S.B. 33612/64.*
Street Lighting Equipment. December 20. E.S.B. 33609/64.*
Cables and Joints. December 19. E.S.B. 33611/64.*

LEBANON

Hydro-Electric Station (Pre-Qualification) for Office National Du Litani. January 1, 1965. E.S.B. 33348/64.

MALAYSIA

Coastal Reclamation for Housing and Development Board, Singapore. February 8, 1965. E.S.B. 27862/64.

Public Utilities Board:
Pumping Plant. Closing date: Original Specifications, December 10. Closing date: Alternative Specifications, January 19, 1965. E.S.B. 33604/64.
Sodium Silicofluoride. December 29. E.S.B. 33650/64.*
Ministry of Defence:
Hand Torches. December 11. E.S.B. 33096/64.
Forklift Trucks. December 11. E.S.B. 33097/64.

MOZAMBIQUE

Paint Sprayer for Ports, Railways and Transport Department. January 18, 1965. E.S.B. 33325/64.

NEW ZEALAND

Construction Project for Ministry of Works. (Advance Information.) January 22, 1965. E.S.B. 33641/64.

Leather Cloth for General Post Office. January 18, 1965. E.S.B. 33630/64.*

Transformers for Municipal Electricity Department, Wellington. January 19, 1965. E.S.B. 33631/64.*

Water Treatment Plant for Whangarei Borough Council. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to December 14. E.S.B. 31331/64.*

Dunedin City Corporation:
Pipes and Fittings. December 30. E.S.B. 33847/64.*
Transformers. February 1, 1965. E.S.B. 33649/64.*
New Zealand Government Railways:
Railway Tyres and Axles. January 27, 1965. E.S.B. 33662/64.*
Railway Wagons. January 27, 1965. E.S.B. 33850/64.

PAKISTAN

Constructional Project for Karachi Port Trust. February 1, 1965. E.S.B. 33364/64.

Medicines for Directorate of Supply, Commerce, Labour and Industries. January 5, 1965. E.S.B. 33846/64.*

Miscellaneous Equipment for East Pakistan Railway Board. January 20, 1965. E.S.B. 32030/64.*

Letterpress Casting Equipment for Directorate of Supply, Dacca. December 14. E.S.B. 33849/64.*

Tankers: Pump Units for East Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority. December 21. E.S.B. 33323/64.

Dodge and Seymour Industries (Pakistan) Ltd.:
Chemicals. December 9. E.S.B. 33820/64/DLF.
Chemicals. December 9. E.S.B. 33821/64/DLF.

PHILIPPINES

Air Conditioning Equipment for National Power Corporation. December 22. E.S.B. 33893/64.*

SOUTH AFRICA

Ties for Stores Department, Post Office. December 23. E.S.B. 33844/64.*

Vehicles for Department of Transport, Pretoria. January 6, 1965. E.S.B. 33651/64.*

Cape Provincial Tender Board:
Felt. December 11. E.S.B. 33400/64.*
Augur Bits. December 15. E.S.B. 33399/64.*
Modelling Clay. December 15. E.S.B. 33398/64.*
South African Railways:
Air Compressors. December 18. E.S.B. 33841/64.
Ground Power Unit. December 18. E.S.B. 33840/64.*
Tractors and Attachments. December 18. E.S.B. 33838/64.*
Control Equipment. December 18. E.S.B. 33839/64.*
Compressors. December 18. E.S.B. 33843/64.
Fans: Pipeline. December 18. E.S.B. 33842/64.
Vacuum Impregnating Plant. December 11. E.S.B. 33029/64.*
State Tender Board:
P.V.C. Waterstop. December 17. E.S.B. 33656/64.*
Alternators. January 7, 1965. E.S.B. 33655/64.*
Pipes and Bolts. December 17. E.S.B. 33654/64.*
Medical Equipment. December 11. E.S.B. 33652/64.*
Prime Movers. January 7, 1965. E.S.B. 33687/64.*
Paint. December 9. E.S.B. 33692/64.*
Lead Based Prime. December 9. E.S.B. 33693/64.*
Transformer. December 9. E.S.B. 33694/64.*
Teleprinter Ribbons. December 9. E.S.B. 33845/64.*
Chromatograph Apparatus. December 15. E.S.B. 33875/64.*

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Twine for Government Tender Board. December 17. E.S.B. 33349/64.*

Garage Equipment for Secretary for Education. December 10. E.S.B. 33635/64.

Mosquito Curtains for Government Central Stores. December 17. E.S.B. 33637/64.

Pumping Plant for Provincial Water Engineer, Bulawayo. December 17. E.S.B. 33638/64.

Salisbury Medical Stores:
Electric Towmotor. December 17. E.S.B. 33636/64.
Plastics Disposal Containers. December 10. E.S.B. 33639/64.

SPAIN

Constructional Project for Alcade Presidente del Ayuntamiento de Ibiza. January 16, 1965. E.S.B. 33363/64.

Milk Depot Project for Ministerio de Agricultura. December 22. E.S.B. 33852/64.

SYRIA

Railway Construction for Ministry of Communications. (Further Information.) January 30, 1965. E.S.B. 24415/64.

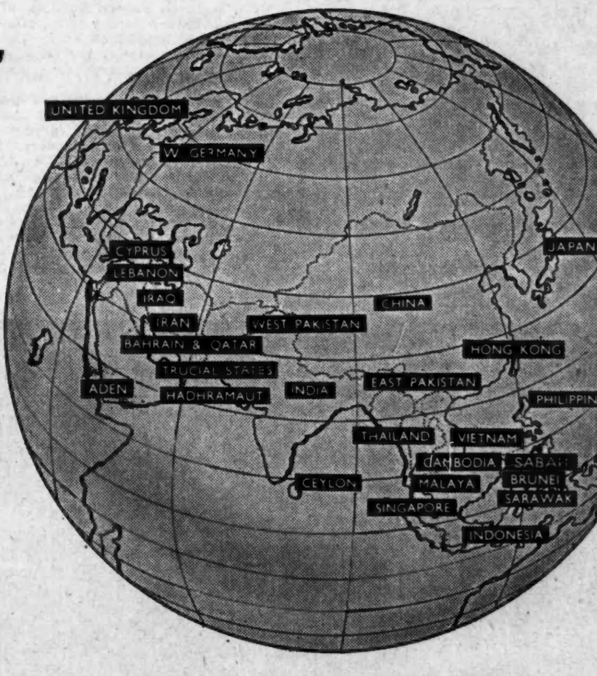
THAILAND

Antimony for Amphur Wang-nua police station. December 15. E.S.B. 33593/64.

EXPORTING FOR NEWCOMERS

'HOW TO EXPORT' *– a guide to the mechanics of exporting especially for the newcomer, written by Michael Shanks, Industrial Editor of the Financial Times, for the Board of Trade, is now available in revised form. Copies may be obtained free of charge from any Board of Trade Regional Office or from Information Division, Board of Trade, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.*1. (*Tel. Abbey* 7877, *Ext.* 2768).

EXPORT DRIVE



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ASSOCIATED BANKS: THE IRANO BRITISH BANK (INCORPORATED IN IRAN) · ALLAHABAD BANK LIMITED (INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
THE COMMERCIAL BANK S.A.L. (INCORPORATED IN LIBYA) · THE CHARTERED BANK OF LONDON (INCORPORATED IN CALIFORNIA)

Cables for Metropolitan Electricity Authority. December 28. E.S.B. 33594/64.*

Cold and Hot Rolled Mild Steel for the Oil Fuel Division. January 14, 1965. E.S.B. 33887/64.

TRINIDAD

Medicines for Ministry of Health and Housing. December 16. E.S.B. 33809/64.*

TUNISIA

Front End Loader for Société Industrielle et Commerciale d'Ouvrage en Amiante-Ciment. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 33344/64/D.L.F.

TURKEY

Cable for Çukurova Electric Company. December 22. E.S.B. 33863/64.*

Paint for Turkish Maritime Bank. December 9. E.S.B. 33331/64.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Circuit Breakers for Bureau of Reclamation. December 17. E.S.B. 33882/64.*

VIETNAM

Central Purchasing Authority:

Laboratory Equipment. December 9. E.S.B. 33601/64.*

Motor Car Accessories: Hydrographic Equipment: Electrograph Spares. December 11. E.S.B. 33861/64.*

Tape Recorder Spares. December 11. E.S.B. 33862/64.*

Navigational Instruments. December 11. Tender documents partly in French available. E.S.B. 33860/64.*

ZAMBIA

Telephones for Central Supply and Tender Board. December 11. E.S.B. 33347/64.*

Agency and export opportunities, market surveys, etc.

Further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757, Ext. 427). *Please quote reference numbers in all inquiries.*

Australia

Agency inquiry for hardware; motor accessories. (E.S.B. 32808/64.)

Agency inquiry for metal pipes and fittings. (E.S.B. 33493/64.)

Agency inquiry for hand tools. (E.S.B. 32969/64.)

University building. (E.S.B. 32091/64.)

Agency inquiry for foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 33129/64.)

Austria

Agency inquiry for hardware; plastics goods. (E.S.B. 33471/64.)

Bahrain

Agency inquiry for fan belts. (E.S.B. 33271/64.)

Inquiry for bags; footwear. (E.S.B. 32934/64.)

Belgium

Agency inquiry for boiler tubes and collectors; forgings; welding fittings. (E.S.B. 33121/64.)

Agency inquiry for hardware. (E.S.B. 33299/64.)

Agency inquiry for giftware. (E.S.B. 33409/64.)

Bolivia

Inquiry for toffee. (E.S.B. 33738/64.)

Inquiry for waterproof clothing. (E.S.B. 33565/64)

British Honduras

Inquiry for soap; textiles. (E.S.B. 33189/64.)

Inquiry for agricultural chemicals; beer. (E.S.B. 21272/64.)

Inquiry for blankets; fans; oil cloth; washing machines. (E.S.B. 33256/64.)

Inquiry for earthenware; wallboard. (E.S.B. 21219/64.)

Canada

Inquiry for headwear. (E.S.B. 31438/64.)

Inquiry for liqourice extract. (E.S.B. 32902/64.)

Inquiry for industrial chemicals. (E.S.B. 32659/64.)

Colombia

Joint venture—drill manufacturing plant. (E.S.B. 32946/64.)

Costa Rica

Agency inquiry for knitwear; textile piece goods; toys. (E.S.B. 32972/64.)

Cyprus

Agency inquiry for bottles; diesel engines; pasteurisers. (E.S.B. 33196/64.)

Finland

Agency inquiry for pumps. (E.S.B. 23984/64.)

Agency inquiry for pumps. (E.S.B. 33141/64.)

Inquiry for cotton duck; metal drums; materials for the rubber industry. (E.S.B. 30664/64.)

France

Agency inquiry for biscuits; jams; whisky. (E.S.B. 6719/64.)

Manufacture under licence—aero-coolers. (E.S.B. 32953/64.)

Market report on Fécamp and its region. (E.S.B. 32190/64.)

Germany, Federal Republic of

Agency inquiry for plastics additives for concrete. (E.S.B. 32697/64.)

Agency inquiry for cable. (E.S.B. 33281/64.)

Agency inquiry for woollen piece goods. (E.S.B. 32980/64.)

Agency inquiry for raw materials for the cosmetic and plastics industries. (E.S.B. 33741/64.)

Inquiry for plaster of paris. (E.S.B. 32936/64.)

Inquiry for confectionery. (E.S.B. 32967/64.)

Inquiry for film. (E.S.B. 32990/64.)

Inquiry for cosmetics; hairdressing requisites; toilet articles. (E.S.B. 33122/64.)

Inquiry for aircraft components. (E.S.B. 32994/64.)

Inquiry for plastics bathroom units. (E.S.B. 32954/64.)

Inquiry for womens outerwear. (E.S.B. 32957/64.)

Inquiry for rubber gaskets. (E.S.B. 32970/64.)

Inquiry for casein. (E.S.B. 33426/64.)

Israel

Agency inquiry for handkerchiefs; soap; toothpaste. (E.S.B. 33159/64.)

Inquiry for footwear plant; tanning plant; chemical plant; meat canning plant; tinplate container plant; electric generators; boiler installation; refrigeration—further information. (E.S.B. 30662/64.)

Italy

Inquiry for paint. (E.S.B. 32757/64.)

Italy/Japan

Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 3628/G.)

Japan

Agency inquiry for Diagnostic Products. (E.S.B. 33581/64.)

Kenya

Agency inquiry for consumer goods; confectionery; pharmaceuticals; toothpaste. (E.S.B. 33140/64.)

Malaysia

Inquiry for filters; kaolin treatment plant. (E.S.B. 33521/64.)

Netherlands

Agency inquiry for ties. (E.S.B. 18694/64.)

Agency inquiry for insulating paper. (E.S.B. 33452/64.)

Agency inquiry for brushware; furnishings; housewares; cleaning items. (E.S.B. 30713/64.)

" Vogue " fashion shows for Amsterdam. (G.D. 5001/Sub 24.)

New Zealand

Agency inquiry for pharmaceuticals; surgical instruments and equipment. (E.S.B. 33464/64.)

Inquiry for textiles—further information. (E.S.B. 28713/64.)

Portugal

Inquiry for Pumps. (E.S.B. 33496/64.)

Spain

Inquiry for ovens. (E.S.B. 32938/64.)

Inquiry for air conditioning equipment; refrigeration equipment. (E.S.B. 32937/64.)

Sweden

Agency inquiry for dresses. (E.S.B. 32616/64.)

Agency inquiry for womens clothing. (E.S.B. 33118/64.)

Inquiry for hosiery. (E.S.B. 32935/64.)

Switzerland

Agency inquiry for metal sheets; pallets and storage systems; wire gauze. (E.S.B. 33273/64.)

Agency inquiry for textiles. (E.S.B. 8989/64.)

Agency inquiry for adhesive tapes. (E.S.B. 32982/64.)

Agency inquiry for rubber O-rings. (E.S.B. 33417/64.)

Inquiry for television sets. (E.S.B. 33553/64.)

Inquiry for aluminium plant. (E.S.B. 33437/64.)

Syria

Inquiry for swimming pool. (E.S.B. 33192/64.)

Thailand

Inquiry for electric cable. (E.S.B. 33164/64.)

Trinidad

Agency inquiry for hosiery; household goods; handbag materials and fittings. (E.S.B. 33165/64.)

Agency inquiry for builders hardware; engineering lines. (E.S.B. 21014/64.)

Inquiry for glass cutting machinery. (E.S.B. 33139/64.)

United States of America

Inquiry for advertising novelties and specialities. (E.S.B 33126/64.)

Inquiry for fence posts. (E.S.B. 32388/64.)

Inquiry for hosiery. (E.S.B. 32975/64.)

Inquiry in respect of sailing cruisers. (E.S.B. 33412/64.)

Manufacture under licence—lingerie. (E.S.B. 33134/64.)

A £4 million order has been received by Associated Electrical Industries Ltd. and The English Electric Company Ltd. for electrical equipment for one hundred 2200hp electric locomotives for South African Railways. The picture shows two locomotives of this type (Class 5E1) heading the Trans-Natal Express on the Natal section of the South African Railways main line from Johannesburg to Durban.

Export Tours

Businessmen going overseas are reminded that the services of British commercial officers in posts throughout the world are freely available to them. A list of addresses is published on pages i-v of the Board of Trade Journal *of July 31. Businessmen wishing to avail themselves of this assistance should consult in advance either the regional offices of the Board of Trade (see page 904 of October 23 issue) or the Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757).*

Pharmaceutical sales tour

Mr. B. M. Wood, director and London manager of Drug Houses of Australia Exports Ltd., London, S.E.1, left the United Kingdom on October 19 for a visit to the firm's parent company in Australia. While there he will call on all the firm's branches and associates. The visit will also include calling on his company's principals in New Zealand. On the outward trip Mr. Wood will stop over in San Francisco and on the return in Singapore to examine the possibilities of further business in these markets.

Vehicle executives leave for Australasia

Mr. P. M. Yates, a director and general manager of Atkinson Vehicles Ltd., Preston, Lancs and Mr. A. W. Allen, a director and secretary of Atkinson Lorries (Holdings) Ltd., left on October 20 for an eight-week tour of Australia and New Zealand. The visit is in keeping with Atkinson's policy of maintaining close personal contact with overseas representatives. One of the items for discussion with associated companies in Sydney, Melbourne and Wellington will be a possible increase in the local content of the Atkinson heavy duty freight and passenger vehicles they import and assemble.

Structural steelwork sales in Asia and North Africa

Mr. Alex F. Gibb, export sales manager of Sanders and Forster Ltd., London, left London in the middle of October to begin an extensive tour of the Far, Middle and Near Eastern countries, including North Africa. He will visit Beirut, Singapore, Kuching (Sarawak), Kuala Lumpur and Kota Bharu (Malaya) and Bangkok. Returning to Beirut at the beginning of November, Mr. Gibb then plans to visit Amman, Cairo, Benghazi, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers and Casablanca. Sanders and Forster state that as a result of the many previous extensive overseas sales promotion tours, their standard steel buildings are now being exported to most parts of the world and it is hoped that Mr. Gibb's current tour, which forms part of a regular pattern of overseas trade tours, will still further improve the company's export trade.

Visit to South East Asia and Australasia

Mr. Martin Trowbridge, group managing director of Pennsalt-Sharples-Stokes International, has just returned from a five-week technical and sales tour of South East Asia and Australasia. Mr. Trowbridge visited companies of the Group, and was particularly concerned with developing the Group's activities in the meat, dairy and foodstuffs industry, as well as its well established activities in the chemical industry. He will shortly be setting out on a similar tour of India and the Middle East, as part of the Group's continuing programme of international sales and development.

Director's tour of Australasia

Mr. E. T. Barnett, a director of Watson Neale and Co. Ltd., Leatherhead, Surrey, left the United Kingdom on October 19 for his annual tour of Australasia. En route to Australia Mr. Barnett will be visiting Pakistan, India, and Malaysia and after spending approximately four weeks visiting the capital cities of Australia will spend a fortnight in New Zealand before returning home in time for Christmas. Watson Neale & Co. Ltd., act as Market Consultants for a number of United Kingdom Principals who are market leaders in the high consumer goods field and he will be visiting Agents in all territories to discuss sales policy, merchandising, marketing and advertising.

Export Orders

Firms are invited to send in brief details of recent export orders of contracts for mention on this page.

Chemical plant for Kuwait

Foster Wheeler Ltd., London, have been awarded contracts by the Kuwait Chemical Fertiliser Co. for urea, sulphuric acid and ammonium sulphate plants; the urea plant is believed to be the largest single stream unit in the world for producing this chemical. Earlier this year, Foster Wheeler won a contract for a plant to produce ammonia. A sub-contract for the sulphuric acid plant has been placed with Simon-Carves Ltd.

Laboratory Equipment for Lagos University

A £26,000 order for laboratory furniture and equipment has been received from the new University of Lagos by Griffin-Grundy, an associate company of Griffin & George Ltd., Wembley.

BAC 111 flight simulator

General Precision Systems Ltd., Aylesbury, are supplying Aer Lingus with a £200,000 electronic flight simulator for training future BAC 111 pilots.

Bumper machinery for Spain and Japan

Machinery for producing car bumpers, worth £120,000, has been sold to Spain and Japan by Redman Tools Ltd., Worcester.

Engines for Sudan

Hawker Siddeley company, Mirrlees National, have received a £½ million order for diesel engines. The Central Electricity and Water Administration of the Sudan are to use the engines in the extension to the Burri Power Station at Khartoum.

Closed-circuit TV for French nuclear reactors

Pye Laboratories Ltd., Cambridge, report a substantial order from France for television cameras, specially designed for remote control work in the nuclear reactors of the Electricitie de France at Chinon, Loire Valley. Pye have supplied similar installations for reactors in Italy, Denmark and Japan.

Hamburg underground railway

F.J.C. Lilley (Contractors) Ltd., Glasgow, are in a consortium of firms awarded a DM.26 million contract to drive twin tunnels 970 metres long, for the Hamburg Underground Railway Authority.

Britain to design new Iraq bridge

Posford, Pavry and Partners Ltd., London, have been appointed by the Government of the Republic of Iraq to design a road bridge across the River Tigris at Tikrit. This is the fifth bridge in Iraq for which the firm has been responsible and it is expected to be built at a cost of £1 million.

Mexico orders diesel railcars

Metropolitan-Cammell Carriage & Wagon Co. Ltd., Birmingham, have won a £2½ million order from the Mexican National Railways for 40 diesel railcars powered with Rolls Royce engines. This is the largest export order won by the firm for nine years and was helped by British governmental credit schemes which allowed ten-year credit terms to be granted. Delivery starts at the end of 1965.

Cane plant equipment for Colombia

Fletcher & Stewart Ltd., Derby, have received a £100,000 order from La Manuelita in Colombia for heavy duty cane processing plant.

Mr. Geoffrey Richardson (centre), Statistician to the National Wool Textile Export Corporation, demonstrates his device the 'Autocost' to Mr. George Phillips (left), a well-known Bradford exporter. With them is Mr. David G. Price, the Export Corporation's Director. The 'Autocost', is a simple calculating device which converts cloth prices into the foreign landed cost.

Simulation equipment for Shannon

Solartron Electronic Group Ltd., Farnborough, are supplying a £18,000 six-target, transistorized radar simulator to Shannon airport to train air traffic control personnel.

Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

AUSTRALIA

Revision of customs By-laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-laws shown below:

New By-laws

The following goods will be admitted under the By-law Tariff until further notice:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
POLYESTER sheets, for use in the manufacture of buttons, under security	449 (A) (1)	Free
TEXTILE GOODS:		
Yarns:		
Man-made fibres:		
Polyester, being raw yarns, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 460 (B) (2) (d) .		

Amended By-laws

The following By-laws have been amended to apply to the goods as shown:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
RUBBER, natural or synthetic:		
Latex	330 (A) (1)	Free
Natural or synthetic rubber, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 330 (A) (3), but not including reclaimed rubber, provided entered for home consumption on or before December 31, 1964		
Silicone rubber		

Cancelled By-laws

The following goods are removed from the provisions of By-law entry and will now be classified under the substantive item indicated:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
SURGICAL AND DENTAL AND VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES:		
Dental chisel elevators, electrically operated, designed for the mechanical operation of dental chisels and similar tools . . .	419 (H)	Free

Decisions on tariff classifications

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced the following decisions on the application of the Australian Tariff:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
BOTTLES, FLASKS, JARS, TUBES AND VIALS:		
Blood, disposable, of polystyrene . . .	368 (B) (3)	30% *ad val.*

Substitute notice

THE AUSTRALIAN Customs and Excise Substitute Notice No. 1 (published in full in the *Board of Trade Journal* on January 12, 1962, page 82) is amended by Substitute Notice No. 29, as follows:

Substitute Notice No. 29.

Substitute Notice No. 1 is amended by deleting from the first and second columns the goods shown below:

FIRST COLUMN (Substitute)	SECOND COLUMN (Dutiable Goods for which Goods in First Column are Substitutes)
Gingerine	Fourteen times the same quantity by weight of ground ginger.

Tariff Board inquiry

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Customs and Excise has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether **single phase AC watthour meters** (Tariff Item 181 (A)(2)) should be gazetted under Section 7 of the Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1961. Details of the provisions of Section 7 of the above-mentioned Act were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 30, 1962 (pages 1132/1133).

This matter has been reported by the British Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than December 4.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference No. CRE 14626/64.

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL PUBLICITY OVERSEAS LIMITED

***Re* STARRSONS INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPERS LIMITED**

On Friday, November 6, 1964, the Honourable Mr. Justice Pennycuick granted to British Industrial Publicity Overseas Limited an Interim Injunction restraining Starrsons International Newspapers Limited until the trial of the action or further Order from infringing the copyright of British Industrial Publicity Overseas Limited in the Russian translation of advertisements appearing in the journal "British Industry and Engineering".

AUSTRALIA, *continued*

Details of tariff changes

DETAILS ARE GIVEN below of the changes made in the Australian Tariff by Customs Proposals which came into effect respectively on November 10, 1964 (items 11, 54, 56, 110, 287, 419 and 482) and November 13, 1964 (items 261, 273, 330 and 460). Deletions from and additions to the Customs Tariff are shown by square brackets and italics respectively.

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General Tariff	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General Tariff
11	Non-spirituous preparations:						
	[(B) Flavouring essences, including culinary essences and flavouring extracts; compounded flavouring esters and aldehydes; compounded fruit aromas . per lb.	2s. 9d.	4s. 3d.	5s.	No change (Under new item 11 (B))		
	or *ad val.*	20%	35%	45%			
	whichever rate returns the higher duty]		Primage duty				
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%			
	(*B*) *Flavouring essences, including culinary essences and flavouring extracts not covered by sub-item* (*D*); *compounded flavouring esters and aldehydes; compounded fruit aromas* per lb.	No change (Under former item 11 (B))			2s. 9d.	4s. 3d.	5s.
	or *ad val.*				20%	35%	45%
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.					Primage duty	
	ad val.				5%	10%	10%
	New sub-item:						
	(*D*) *Oleoresin of ginger* . . . . per lb.	Substantively classifiable under item 11 (B). In pursuance of Substitute Notice No. 1, as amended, the Minister for Customs and Excise had directed that gingerine (oleoresin of ginger) was to be regarded as a substitute for and be dutiable at the rates applicable to 14 times the same quantity by weight of ground ginger. Duties were as follows:			£2 9s.	£2 9s.	£2 9s.
	less *ad val.*				75%	62½%	62½%
	with a minimum of *ad val.*				Free	12½%	12½%
	per lb.	12. 10d.	14s.	14s.			
54	(A) Fruits and vegetables, n.e.i., [including ginger, n.e.i.] (preserved in liquid, or partly preserved, or pulped).						
56	Ginger:						
	(A) Green . . . . per lb.	1½d.	1½d.	1½d.	4d.	4d.	4d.
	and *ad val.*	..	12½%	12½%	..	10%	30%
	(B) Ground . . . . per lb.	11d.	1s.	1s.	3s. 5d.	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
	less *ad val.*	—	—	—	67½%	62½%	62½%
	with a minimum of per lb.	—	—	—	Free	1d.	1d.
	(C) Preserved (not in liquid) . . . . per lb.	9d.	9d.	9d.	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
	less *ad val.*	—	—	—	50%	50%	30%
	[(D) In brine, or syrup, in vessels exceeding a quart, including the weight of the liquid] per lb.	9d.	9d.	9d.	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
	less *ad val.*	—	—	—	50%	50%	30%
					(Under new item 56 (D) (5))		
	(*D*) *In brine, syrup or other liquid:*						
	(1) *Quarter pints and smaller sizes* . . . . *per doz.*	No change (Under former item 54 (A) (1))			11d.	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
	(2) *Half pints and over quarter pints* . . . . *per doz.*	No change (Under former item 54 (A) (2))			1s. 10½d.	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
	(3) *Pints and over half pints* . . . . *per doz.*	No change (Under former item 54 (A) (3))			3s. 9d.	7s.	7s.
	(4) *Quarts and over pints* . . . . *per doz.*	No change (Under former item 54 (A) (4))			7s. 6d.	14s.	14s.
	(5) *In vessels exceeding a quart on the total weight of contents* . . . *per lb.*	9d.	9d.	9d.	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d,
	less *ad val.*	—	—	—	50%	50%	30%
		(Under former item 56 (D					
	(E) Dry, unground:						
	(1) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws . . . . *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%	No change		
	(2) Other . . . . per lb.	11d.	11d.	11d.	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
	and *ad val.*	..	12½%	12½%	—	—	—
	less *ad val.*	—	—	—	75%	62½%	62½%
	with a minimum of *ad val.*	—	—	—	Free	12½%	12½%
	New sub-item:						
110	(*P*) *Adjustable shoulder straps of the types used for female underclothing* per gross pairs	—	—	—	£1 4s.	£1 4s.	£1 16s.
	less *ad val.*	—	—	—	10%.	..	..
	ad val.	22½%	52½%	57½%	—	—	—
			Primage duty				
	ad val.	Ex	5%	10%	—	—	—
		(Under former item 110(D))					
261	(A) (3) Emery stones, oilstones and whetstones, not covered by paragraph (2) . *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%	10%	22½%	30%
			Primage Duty				
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%	—	—	—
273	[Carbide of calcium:						
	(A) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws . . . . per ton	—	—	—	£7	£18 13s. 4d.	£18 13s. 4d.
	ad val.	Free	Free	Free		Primage Duty	
	ad val.	—	—	—	5%	10%	10%
					(Under new item 273)		
	(B) Other] . . . . per ton	£7	£18 13s. 4d.	£18 13s. 4d.	No change (Under new item 273)		
			Primage Duty				
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%			
	Calcium carbide . . . . per ton	No change (Under former item 273 (B))			£7	£18 13s. 4d.	£18 13s. 4d.
						Primage Duty	
	ad val.				5%	10%	10%
	ad val.	Free	Free	Free			
		(Under former item 273 (A))					
287	Essential oils – non-spirituous:						
	New sub-item.						
	(*D*) *Oil of ginger* . . . . *per lb.*	—	—	—	£8 15s.	£8 15s.	£8 15s.
	less ad val.	—	—	—	75%	62½%	62½%
	with a minimum of ad val.	—	—	—	Free	12½%	12½%
	ad val.	Free	12½%	12½%	—	—	—
		(Under former item 287 (C))					
330	Rubber including latex, natural and synthetic silicone rubber:						
	(A) Raw; reclaimed; waste:						
	[(2) Polybutadiene-styrene synthetic rubber, not including reclaimed, waste or latex] per lb.	3d.	3d.	3d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
					(Under new item 330 (A) (2))		
	(2) *Of or in chief part by weight of either polybutadiene or polybutadiene-styrene or both polybutadiene and polybutadiene-styrene, not including reclaimed or waste goods* *per lb.*	3d.	3d.	3d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
		(Under former item 330 (A) (2))					
	provided that for liquid latex duty shall be assessed on the rubber content . *per lb.*	2d.	2d.	2d.			
		(Under former item 330 (A) (3))					

(Continued on next page)

AUSTRALIA, *continued*

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General Tariff	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General Tariff
	(B) Compounded:						
	[(2) Polybutadiene-styrene synthetic rubber, n.e.i., not including latex] . per lb.	3d.	3d.	3d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
					(Under new item 330 (B) (2))		
	(2) *Of or in chief part by weight of either polybutadiene or polybutadiene-styrene or both polybutadiene and polybutadiene-styrene, n.e.i.* . . . . *per lb.*	3d.	3d.	3d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
		(Under former item 330 (B) (2))					
	provided that for liquid latex duty shall be assessed on the rubber content . *per lb.*	2d.	2d.	2d.			
		(Under former item 330 (B) (3))					
419	Surgical and dental and veterinary instruments, appliances and materials (but not including furniture not specifically mentioned in this item), viz.:						
	(G) Dental chairs . . . . each	£50	£50	£50			
	less *ad val.*	40%	20%	20%			
	with a minimum of *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%	Free	7½%	7½%
	ad val.	—	—	—			
	(H) Dental units . . . . *ad val.*	27½%	45%	45%	Free	7½%	7½%
460	Textile goods, viz.: of continuous man-made fibres or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of continuous man-made fibres, not covered by item 117, 118, 120 (C), 331, 472, 475, 476, 477, 478, 480, 481 or 482:						
	(B) Yarns, not being goods covered by sub-item (A):						
	(2) Other:						
	[(d) Other:						
	(1) Of polyamides or polyesters or combinations thereof, not being raw yarns *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%			
	And, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . . *ad val.*	25%	25%	25%	Free	12½%	12½%
	Provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on May 15, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival no temporary duty shall be payable.				(Under new item 460 (B) (2) (d))		
	(2) Other] . . . . *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%	No change		
					(Under new item 460 (B) (2) (d))		
	(*d*) *Other* . . . . *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%			
		Plus temporary duty					
	ad val.	25%	25%	25%	Free	12½%	12½%
		(Under former item 460 (B) (2) (d) (1))					
		No change					
		(Under former item 460 (B (2) (d) (2))					
482	Textile goods, viz.: narrow woven fabrics of a width not exceeding 30 centimetres, with woven or false selvedges or in tubular form and narrow fabrics (Bolduc) consisting of warp without weft assembled by means of an adhesive, including bias binding with folded edges and such fabrics with printed or embossed designs thereon, but not including goods covered by item 118, 120 (C), 331, 332 (E) (2), 471, 475, 476, 477, 478, 480 or 481:						
	(B) Other narrow woven fabrics including bias binding:						
	[(1) No paragraph.						
	(2) No paragraph.						
	(3) Having hooks or eyes attached, of the types used on brassieres or corsets *ad val.*	15%	37½%	37½%	Free	7½%	7½%
					(Under new item 482 (B) (1))		
	(4) Wholly or in chief part by weight of metal thread or metallized yarns or combinations thereof, exceeding 2½ inches in width. . . . . . *ad val.*	27½%	35%	35%	32½%	50%	60%
	and per gross yards	—	—	—	2s.	2s.	2s.
					(Under new item 482 (B) (3) (b))		
	(5) Of jute or hemp or jute and hemp, not exceeding 2½ inches in width . *ad val.*	27½%	40%	40%	Free	Free	Free
					(Under new item 482 (B) (2))		
	(6) Other:						
	(a) Of man-made fibres or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of man-made fibres . . . . *ad val.*	22½%	40%	40%	22½%	40%	40%
	or { per linear yard	1d.	1d.	1d.	*12s.	*12s.	*12s.
	less *ad val.*	30%	12½%	12½%	30%	12½%	12½%
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.				*per gross yards		
					(Under new item 482 (B) (3) (a))		
	(b) Of jute, of plain or matt weaves . . . . *ad val.*	27½%	27½%	27½%	Free	Free	Free
					(Under new item 482 (B) (2))		
	(c) Of cotton or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of cotton, of plain or matt weaves, other than moire (watered) fabrics . . *ad val.*	27½%	50%	50%	32½%	50%	60%
	and per gross yards	—	—	—	2s.	2s.	2s.
					(Under new item 482 (B) (3) (b))		
	(d) Other] . . . . *ad val.*	27½%	45%	45%	32½%	50%	60%
	and per gross yards	—	—	—	2s.	2s.	2s.
					(Under new item 482 (B) (3) (b))		
					Free	Free	Free
					(Under new item 482 (B) (2))		
	(1) *Having hooks or eyes attached, of the types used on brassieres or corsets*. *ad val.*	15%	37½%	37½%	Free	7½%	7½%
		(Under former item 482 (B) (3))					
	(2) *Of jute or of hemp or of jute and hemp* . . . . *ad val.*	27½%	40%	40%	Free	Free	Free
		(Under former item 482 (B) (5))					
	ad val.	27½%	27½%	27½%			
		(Under former item 482 (B) (6) (b))					
	(3) *Other:*						
	(*a*) *Of man-made fibres or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of man-made fibres*. . . . . *ad val.*	22½%	40%	40%	22½%	40%	40%
	or { per gross yards	*1d.	*1d.	*1d.	12s.	12s.	12s.
	less ad val.	30%	12½%	12½%	30%	12½%	12½%
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.	*per linear yard					
		(Under former item 482 (B) (6) (a))					
	(*b*) *Other* . . . . *ad val.*	—	—	—	32½%	50%	60%
	and per gross yards ad val.	—	—	—	2s.	2s.	2s.
	ad val.	27½%	35%	35%			
		(Under former item 482 (B) (4))					
	ad val.	27½%	50%	50%			
		(Under former item 482 (B) (6) (c))					
	ad val.	27½%	45%	45%			
		(Under former item 482 (B) (6) (d))					

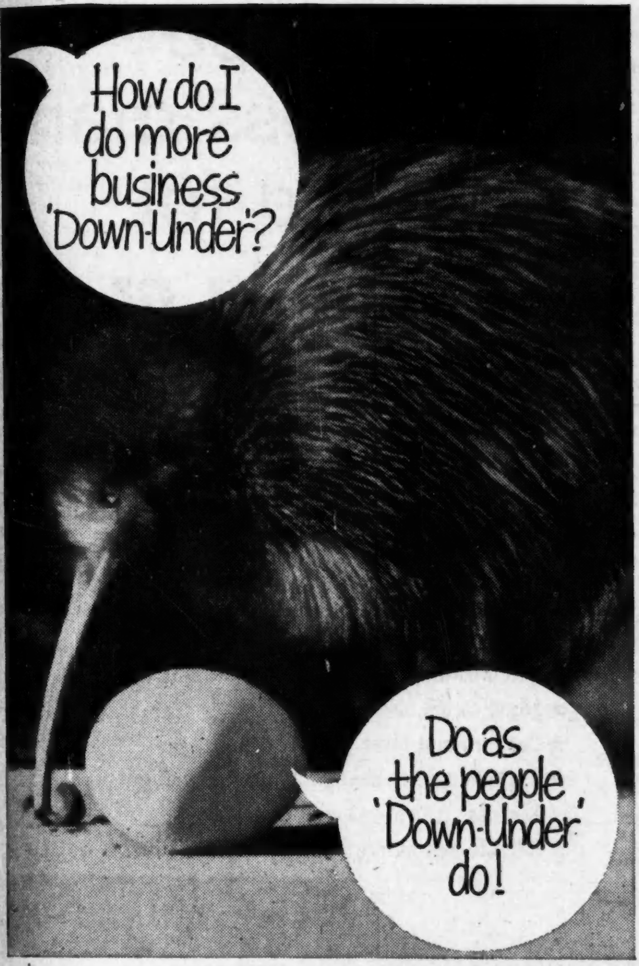
Note: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £A125 = £100 Sterling.

(*Continued on page* 1193)

ADVERTISEMENT INQUIRIES FOR THE JOURNAL

Inquiries from the London Postal Area concerning the insertion of advertisements in the *Board of Trade Journal* should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office, Room D.94, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (City 9876, Ext. 147).

Inquiries from other parts of the United Kingdom should be addressed to Cowlishaw & Lawrence (Advertising) Ltd., Memorial Hall Bldgs., 16 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.3 (City 3718).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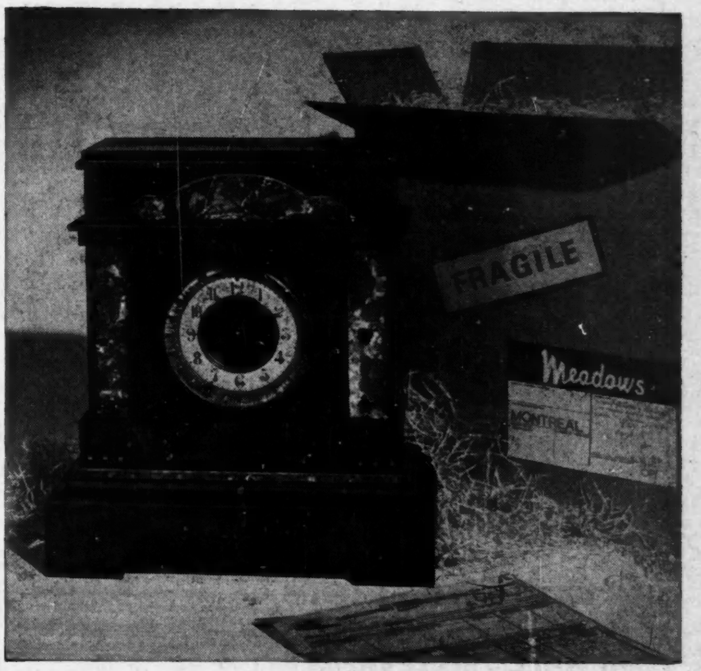

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Further Tariff Board inquiries

THE AUSTRALIAN MINISTER for Trade has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of:

(1) **Footwear** (Tariff Item 329). (2) **Coffee** (Tariff Item 43).

Reference (1) has been made as a result of representations by local industry. Reference (2) is of Departmental origin.

Details of the above-mentioned Tariff Items are obtainable from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757. Ext. 468).

This matter has been reported by telegraph by the British Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than December 14**. Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference No. (1) CRE 15451/64, and (2) CRE 15452/64.

The Australian Minister for Trade has also referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the following question:

The position of locally produced alumina and unwrought aluminium, including aluminium alloys in chief part by weight of aluminium, in relation to imports of unwrought aluminium and aluminium alloys, including waste and scrap (tariff item 139A), in the interests of achieving the economic, efficient and profitable development of the Australian aluminium industry.

This reference has been made as the result of representations by local producers.

Details of the Tariff Item under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Tariff Item	Goods	British Preferential	Most-Favoured Nation	General
139	Aluminium and alloys in chief part by weight of aluminium, but not including alloys containing more than 10% by weight of nickel: (A) Unwrought; waste and scrap *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%

This matter has been reported by telegraph by the British Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than December 11.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference No. CRE 15453/64.

NEW ZEALAND

Customs tariff inquiry

THE NEW ZEALAND Tariff and Development Board has announced that it proposes to inquire into and report on the question whether the concessionary rates of import duty at present in force should be continued on the following items:

Tariff and Statistical Items	Concessional Rates of Duty				
	British Preferential	Australian Agreement	Canadian Agreement	Most Favoured Nation	General Tariff
Tiering or fork lift trucks (including attachments such as crane booms, shovels or scoops, barrel forks, reel and drum clamps specially designed for use therewith being self-propelled hoists for lifting goods on elevating forks or booms and stacking them in tiers. .	Free	...	...	20%	25%
Fork lift trucks, component parts of, as may be approved, imported in unassembled sets, when declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in the manufacture of fork lift trucks . . .	Free	...	...	...	10%
The following on declaration by a manufacturer for use by him only in making fork lift yarding machines:					
Axles, drive Converters, torque transmission, power shift . .	Free	...	...	Free	Free

Withdrawal of the concessional entry for the above-mentioned goods would result in such goods being liable to duty at the rates applicable to fork lift trucks under Tariff Item 719.320.1:

British Preferential	Australian Agreement	Canadian Agreement	General Tariff
25%	35%	35%	60%

The public inquiry will take place in Wellington on Monday, March 8, 1965. Typewritten statements of evidence (12 copies) should be lodged with Mr. N. V. Farrant, Secretary, Tariff and Development Board, P.O. Box 5070, Wellington, New Zealand, not later than Monday, February 22, 1965. 'Notes for the Guidance of Witnesses', which indicate the kind of information required and the manner in which it should be submitted to the Tariff and Development Board can be seen at Room E54, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468). Each statement of evidence will in general need to be presented under oath at the public inquiry by the person tendering it.

British producers are reminded that under Article 8 of the United Kingdom/New Zealand Trade Agreement, 1959, they are entitled to full rights of audience before this Tariff and Development Board. Any changes made are likely to remain in force for a considerable period; any exporters whose trade is likely to be affected are urged to consider seriously the desirability of submitting evidence at the forthcoming inquiry.

The British Industrial Truck Association has been informed and

(Continued on next page)

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NEW ZEALAND, *continued*

it is suggested that any British firm wishing to give evidence might get in touch with them. Firms proposing to give independent evidence through their agents in New Zealand and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2320), quoting reference CRE 15503/64.

Any British Trade Association or firm proposing to submit evidence is asked to advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, of their intention.

NICARAGUA

Customs tariff changes affecting certain appliances

By DECREE No. 16 published in the Nicaraguan *La Gaceta* on October 15, 1964, and effective the day after, import duties on the following appliances have been reduced through the introduction of new duties under the Central American Uniform Tariff:

Tariff No.	Description	Duty (U.S. $ per Gross Kilo)	
		Specific	*Ad valorem*
716-13-05	Appliances, including hand or knapsack appliances, for vaporizing or spraying liquids or powders, including those for agricultural use and steam and sand blasting appliances, fire extinguishers and paint guns:		
716-13-05-01	For agricultural and fire fighting . .	Free	5%
716-13-05-09	Other	0·03	15%

Customs tariff change affecting pianos

BY DECREE No. 18 of September 21, 1964, published in the Nicaraguan *La Gaceta* on September 29, and effective the day after, import duties on pianos have been reduced to the following through the application of the relevant heading of the Central American Uniform Tariff.

Tariff No.	Description	New Duty	Old Duty
		U.S. $ + ad val	
891-03-01	Pianos of all kinds	0·10 +25%	0·25 +20%

PARAGUAY

Import surcharge

HM EMBASSY at Asuncion, Paraguay, report the issue of Decree Law 374 of October 29, which establishes an additional surcharge of 4 per cent on all imports except wheat, wheat flour, combustibles derived from petroleum and those products forming part of the Paraguayan 'National List' (i.e. products which are subject to concessions under Latin American Free Trade Association arrangements).

CHILE

Amendments to import list

THE FOLLOWING amendments should be made to Chile's List of Permitted and Prohibited Imports. The list was first published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6, 1962, and amendments have appeared frequently in later issues.

Section	Group	Item	Percentage of deposit	Percentage of tax surcharge
IV	17	Cocoa beans	B	10
IX	45/53	Under the heading 'Basic raw materials, in powder, sheets or granules, for the plastics industry'		
		Insert two new items:		
		Polyamides (nylon polymer) . . .	50	
		Polyethylene terephthalate and its copolymers.	50	
	45/53	Under the heading 'Chemical products, not specified . . .'		
		Insert new item:		
		Ethane diol	A	5

Exchange regulations

FURTHER to the notice published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 23, it has been reported by HM Embassy in Santiago that forward exchange contracts can be made in respect of all goods subject to a prior deposit of 100 per cent or less, provided that the imports were registered with the Central Bank later than October 21, 1964.

It has been reported that forward exchange contracts can be made for all goods covered by bills of lading dated up to 120 days prior to February 29, 1964.

Amendment to customs tariff

IT has been reported by HM Embassy in Santiago that the Chilean Ministry of Finance has announced in Decree No. 3935 that the *ad valorem* customs tax on stabilized monomeric vinyl acetate (Tariff item No. 832 A) has been reduced to 3 per cent.

JAMAICA

Import licensing arrangements for imitation jewellery

THE LIST of Exceptions to the Jamaica Open General Licence (see *Board of Trade Journal* of April 24, 1964, page 925) is further amended by the addition of the following new item:

83. Imitation jewellery – the following only: Necklaces, pendants and earrings.

Inquiries about the above Notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

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ARGENTINA

Modifications to import lists

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT DECREES Nos. 5805, 5806 and 5807 of July 31, 1964, and No. 5928 and 5929 of August 4, 1964, modify as follows the lists attached to Decree No. 5439/59:

The following items are added to the lists attached to Decree No. 5439/59:

Decree No. 5805.

Tariff No.	Item
4250	Include in List No. 2 (20% surcharge): 'Soil-sealing product. used to waterproof irrigation channels and dikes, made up of resinous polymers soluble in oil, suspended in a vehicle of diesel or fuel oil, "SS-13" type and the like'.
4744 bis	Exclude from List No. 2 (20% surcharge): 'Powder with the characteristics of an acrylic polymer made up of methyl acrylate and methyl methacrylate, in equal proportions by weight ("Mamma, Mamma Polymer") Resolution No. 755/62 D.T.'
4744 bis	Include in List No. 2 (20% surcharge): 'Powder with the characteristics of an acrylic polymer made up of methyl acrylate and methyl methacrylate with a molecular weight of between 500,000 and 1,000,000 (average 700,000) and a viscosity of 1·54 in benzene at 30°C.'
4897	'*p*-Xylene' is excluded from List No. 2 (20% surcharge).
4897	'*p*-Xylene, intended for the manufacture of terephthalic-acid, subject to verification of destination' is included in List No. 2 (20% surcharge).
4897	'*o*-Xylene' is excluded from List No. 1 (no surcharge).
4897	'*o*-Xylene intended for the manufacture of phthalic anhydride, subject to verification of destination', is included in List No. 1 (no surcharge).
4280	'D-Panthenol' is excluded from List No. 3 (40% surcharge).
4280	'D-Panthenol' is included in List No. 2 (20% surcharge).
—	'Set of telescopic ophthalmic lenses for use with patients with sub-normal vision' is included in List No. 2 (20% surcharge).

Decree No. 5806.

The following items are added to the lists attached to Decree No. 5439/59:

Tariff No.	Item	List
4881	Aqueous emulsion of paraffin and small quantities of zirconium salts and acetic esters ('Persistol Extra')	4
4266	Liquid with the properties of a derivative of formamide ('Glyezin P.F.D.')	4
4288	Liquid with the properties of a formolized aqueous solution of a urea-formaldehyde condensation product ('Kaurit G')	4
4744 bis	Aqueous solution of a semipolymerized aminoplastic resin, a quaternary ammonium salt and a derivative of ethylene oxide ('Sanitized STO')	3
4603	Liquid with the properties of an alcoholic solution of bleached gum-lac ('Pharmaceutical Glaze')	5
4280	*o*-Methoxy-αα-dimethylbenzylammonium chloride	2
4280	4-*tert*Butyl-2-chlorophenyl methyl methylphosphoramidate, 92% ('Ruelene')	2
4556	Powder composed of concentrated papain and sugar.	3
4556	Tributyl phosphite	4
4882	2-Naphthyl N-metheyl-*m*-tolythiocarbamate ('Naphthiomate T')	2
4280	Tetrafurfuryl 2-carbamoylphenoxy-acetate (Phenamido-furfuryl)	2
4280	Prilocaine hydrochloride	2
4280	Penioline	2
3885	'Diapositives(?) or still films of an educational scientific nature'	2

Decree No. 5807.

The following products are added to the lists attached to Decree No. 5439/59:

Tariff No.	Item	List
4247	Liquid consisting of mainly mineral oil, with compounds of phosphorous, sulphur, barium zinc and saponifiable substances (additives) ('Sonnox 303')	5
4247	Liquid consisting of mainly mineral oil, with compounds of barium, calcium, sulphur and saponifiable substances (additives) ('Sonnox 221')	5
4280	Dicyclomine hydrochloride	2
4244	Squalene	3
4280	Metaraminol	2
4775	Pempidine hydrogen tartrate	2
4315	Liquid with the properties of an epoxy-modified amine containing a small quantity of an organophosphorous compound ('Epikure RTU')	4
4284	37% solution of a sodium alkylarylsulphonate in butanol ('Texaphor Special')	5
3008	Flexible sheet consisting of a felted cotton fabric impregnated with a composition based on cellulose nitrate, camphor and small quantities of colouring material ('Celastic')	5
4904	Zinc oxide specially treated to give it fluorescent properties, being a crystalline synthetic phosphor in the form of a powder with somewhat coarser particles than conventional pigments of this product ('Ottalume 2100')	4
4852	Clear, colourless liquid with alkaline reaction, having the following composition: Silica 44·2%, sodium oxide 11·1%, loss on heating at 100°C-105°C: 43·8%.	5
4788 bis	Dimethoate, technical	3
4744 bis	Aqueous solution of a semi-polymerized synthetic resin (melamine-modified urea-formaldehyde) ('Xantop 88')	4
4643 bis	1-Ethoxycarbonyl-2-phenylethyl *OO*-dimethyl phosphorodithioate ('Cidial')	3
4346	Sulphated polysaccharide (dextro-galactopyranose) derived from algae ('Ebimar').	2
4280	Linoleate and linolenate of magnesium theophyllinate ('Maphylinol')	2
4280	'7.etanoico-1, 3, dimetilxantina-7. dimetil-aminoeto xi-flavona ('Per flavon')(?)	2
2062	('DEVCON plastic steel') liquid paste, dark grey in colour, consisting of a dispersion of iron powder in an epoxy-type resin and yellow oily liquid with the properties of an amine compound acting as a hardener, which must be mixed together at the time of application	6
4280	β-carotene-4:4′-dione stabilized with an excipient (gelatine, sugar and corn-starch), antioxidants (tocopherol and ascorbyl palmitate) and coadjuvants (peanut oil and sodium carbonate) ('Canthaxanthin' water-soluble, 15%')	4
4280	7-[2-(1-Phenylprop-2-ylamino) ethyl] theophylline hydrochloride ('Captagon')	2
4280	Aneurine phosphoric ester monophosphate, covered with an inert coating of methylcellulose and bismuth carbonate as a preservative	2
4577	'Tioargento-glicerin-sulfonato de sodio' (?)	2
4529	'2, 6.10.trime til-2, 6, 9, 11, dodecatetraeno-acetato de 3, 7, dimetil-2, 6. octadienilo ('Farnesi-lacetato de geranilo')(?)	3

Decree No. 5928.

The following products are added to the lists attached to Decree No. 5439/59:

Tariff No.	Item	List
4280	D-Panthenol conditioned with an excipient of corn-starch, silicic-acid, citric-acid, sodium citrate and gelatine (D-Panthenol, powder, 33·3%).	2
4867	Mixture of xanthine and hypoxanthine (Hepatoprotective hydroxypurines)	2
5063	Injection mixture in containers of 500 ml, composed of a polyelectrolyte solution (sodium dihydrogen orthophosphate, potassium dihydrogen orthophosphate and sodium chloride), which contains adrenochrome stabilized by the addition of the monosemicarbazone ('Adrenoplasma')	5
4246	Product, in granules, composed of esters of highly saturated fatty-acids (C14 to C18) and hydrogenated higher fatty-alcohols (esters of a hydrogenated sperm-oil) (A.D.M. Cosmol 1000)	4
4703	Powder containing ferrous-sulphate, molybdenum sesquioxide and sucrose, constituting a coprecipitated complex ('Mol-Iron granulation')	3
4760	Product, granulated, containing ferrous-sulphate, molybdenum sesquioxide acacia gum, lac and hydrogenated castor-oil ('Mol-Iron Chronosules'), in bulk	3
5035	Product, granulated, containing ferrous-sulphate, molybdenum sesquioxide, acacia gum, lac and hydrogenated castor-oil ('Mol-Iron'), in doses	5

(*Continued on next page*)

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ARGENTINA, *continued*

Decree No. 5929.

Tariff No.	Item
4556	'Tween and Span type surface-active agents, pure pharmaceutical quality, for the processing of medicinal products, subject to verification of destination', is hereby excluded from List No. 3 (40% surcharge)
4556	'Tween, Span and Cremophor El type surface-active agents, for the processing of medicinal products, subject to verification of destination', is hereby included in List No. 3 (40% surcharge).
4643 bis	The product known as 'S-S-S-Tributyl phosphorotrithioate', in a concentration of not less than 70%, is hereby included in List No. 3 (40% surcharge):
1460	'Metallic powder made up of an alloy of 60·9% copper, 34% zinc, 0·8% silicon, 0·1% manganese (Jost metallic meal (?) and the like)', intended for use as a fertilizer, subject to verification of destination, is included in List No. 1 (No surcharge.)
4556	'Iodomethane' is hereby excluded from the exclusions in List No. 2 (20% surcharge).
4556	'Iodomethane' is hereby included in List No. 3 (40% surcharge).
4317	The following products are included in List No. 4. (100% surcharge): '2-mercaptobenzothiazole; dibenzothiazolyl disulphide; sodium 2-mercaptobenzothiazole; zinc 2-mercaptobenzothiazole'.
2392	'Electric detonators for mining' is excluded from List No. 3 (40% surcharge).
2404	'Electric detonators for mining' is included in List No. 3 (40% surcharge).

CANADA

'Made in Canada' ruling

THE FOLLOWING ruling has been made for Canadian Customs purposes:

Of 'a class or kind made in Canada':

Machines listed hereunder designed for use in plastic sheet and film extrusion lines.
Chrome roll units also known as finishing rolls.
Rubber roll units also known as pull rolls.
(Ruling effective December 11, 1964)

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum Series D51-14-1 dated November 10, 1964.

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R. J. R. BONNELAND, European Representative

BARBADOS

Exemptions from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received copies of Orders which amend the Second Schedule to the Barbados Customs Tariff (Table of Exemptions from Import Duty) by the insertion of the following new paragraphs:

(1) Machinery, equipment and raw materials for use in the manufacture of aluminium products, other than such materials as the Cabinet may for the purposes of this paragraph declare by notice published in the *Official Gazette* to be obtainable in the Island, which are proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs to have been imported by or on behalf of a person or company in this Island engaged in the manufacture of aluminium products employing not less than six persons on the certificate of such person or in the case of a company, on the certificate of the secretary of such company that such materials are imported for use exclusively in the manufacture of aluminium products within such factory, subject to such conditions as to the keeping or rendering of accounts in respect of the use or disposal of such materials as the Comptroller of Customs may require.

(2) Machinery, equipment and apparatus imported exclusively for use in the mining and finishing of coral stone blocks on proof to that effect being given to the satisfaction of the Comptroller.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Further translations of EEC Regulations

THE FOLLOWING further translations of EEC Regulations are now available from HM Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches. To obtain copies of these Regulations by post, orders and remittances, including postage, should be addressed to HM Stationery Office, PO Box 569, Cornwall House, London, S.W.1.

Regulation No.	Description	Price
76/64	Fixing the amount of the levies on poultry meat products in respect of which Customs Duties have been consolidated under GATT .	3d.
77/64	To prolong the arrangements provided for in Regulation Nos. 156 and 10/63	5d.
79/64	Providing for exceptions to certain provisions of Regulations Nos. 20, 21, 22 and 84/63, and amending Regulations Nos. 59/64 and 60/64	5d.
96/64	Adjusting and laying down sluice-gate prices for poultry eggs in shell and live and slaughtered poultry and laying down levies on poultry eggs in shell, live poultry not exceeding 185 grammes weight per head and slaughtered poultry imported from third countries from August 1 to September 30, 1964	3d.
109/64	On procedure for applying Article 9 of Regulation No. 14/64 . .	3d.
116/64	Determining the additional amount of the levy on poultry eggs in shell	3d.

BELGIUM

Transmission tax surcharge on imported goods

A BELGIAN Royal Decree dated October 24, 1964 (*Moniteur Belge* No. 212 of October 30), makes the following change in Transmission Tax Surcharge payable on certain imported goods.*

The Decree came into force on November 1, 1964.

Benelux Tariff No.	Description	Basic Transmission tax	Transmission tax surcharge on imported goods	Effect of Decree of October 24, 1964
21.01 A I	Roasted chicory . . .	Per cent 6†	Per cent 2‡	Per cent Minus 1

† Taxe Forfaitaire.
‡ Reduction from 3 per cent to 2 per cent for the period from November 1, 1964, to September 30, 1965.

Note:

The Transmission Tax Surcharge is additional to the basic Transmission Tax. This surcharge is levied on certain specified imported goods in order to remove or reduce any difference in burden that may arise between taxation on imported goods and taxation on goods manufactured in Belgium.

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* A previous notice of this subject was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 2, 1964, page 468.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Imports of dairy products

FOLLOWING THE INTRODUCTION of a levy system for milk and dairy products, the Federal German Authorities have removed the remaining quantitative restrictions affecting the import of these products, other than fresh milk and cream, with effect from November 1, 1964. Imports into the Federal Republic of fresh milk and cream remain restricted for the present.

Licences will still be required for the import of powdered and condensed milk and butter, but it has been announced that such licences will be issued freely until further notice for all countries outside the Eastern Bloc.

Inquiries relating to this announcement should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449).

FRANCE

Customs tariff modifications

CERTAIN AMENDMENTS to the French customs tariff were announced in the French *Journal Officiel* of October 31, November 1 and 10.

Details of these amendments will be published in next week's *Board of Trade Journal*, but the original announcements may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

ITALY

Tariff changes

IN PRESIDENTIAL DECREES Nos. 653, 654 and 808 the Italian Government gives effect to certain tariff decision taken by the European Economic Commission, and makes certain other changes in rates of duty and import quotas.

Duty reductions and suspensions for the period to December 31, 1964.

On imports of *iron and steel products* from non-member countries of the European Coal and Steel Community, the following reduced or suspended rates are now in force:

Tariff Heading	Description	Amount of Quota	Rate of duty
7301 BII	Haematic pig iron with a manganese content of 1·5% or less (other than that made with charcoal	113,200 tons	5%
7301 CII	Phosphorus pig-iron with a silicon content of 1% or more		
7301 DI	Pig and cast iron with a content of 0·3% to 1% of titanium and 0·5% to 1% of vanadium	—	1%
7308 A	Iron and steel coils for re-rolling, Siemens Martin quality or L/D of a width between 700 and 1,100 mm. and thickness between 1·8 and 2·2 mm.	30,000 tons	5%
7313 AI 7315 BVIAI	Sheets and plates known as "electric" with a loss in watts per kg. not exceeding 0·75 watts	1,200 tons	3%
7315AIV b	High carbon steel rod, simply hot-rolled, between 4·5 and 6 mm. in diameter and of a carbon content between 0·62% and 0·74% for use in the manufacture of tyres	2,500 tons	Duty suspended
7316 AII b	Used rails	—	6%

Other temporary duty reductions, suspensions and quotas applicable to imports from non-EEC countries.

Tariff Heading	Description	Amount of Quota	Rate of duty
2901 DII b I	Ethylbenzene for use in the manufacture of synthetic rubber	18,000 tons	4%
4801 E II-H-3-bb	Japanese paper for use in the manufacture of artificial sausage casings	—	Suspension extended
0301 B I b 2	Frozen and fresh tunny for use in the canning industry	Quota increased to 37,500 tons	Duty suspended
0801 A II	Dates for manufacture of animal feeding-stuffs	10,000 tons	3%

Effect is also given to the EEC Council decision of June 1964 fixing tariff rates until December 31, 1964, on a number of chemicals under Tariff Chapter Heading 28 to 30, 38 and 39. (Date, December 1965, in respect of item 38.19-Q.) These rates were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* for June 26, 1964, on pages 1415-16, and are applicable to imports from all sources.

Duty reductions and suspensions for the period to June 30, 1965.

The following items will be exempt from duty when imported from EEC countries; when imported from non-EEC countries they will be liable to the Customs duties shown alongside:

Tariff Heading	Rate of Duty
25 05 C	Duty suspended
25 06 A	" "
25 06 BI	3%
25 07 B II a and B III	Duty suspended
25 09 A I b 1	3%
25 09 A I b 2	3%
25 11 B II	2·50%
25 14 A	Duty suspended
25 20 A	" "
25 25 A II and B	" "
25 27 B II	2·50%
25 28	Duty suspended
25 32 A	" "
27 07 B II a 1 bb	" "
27 07 B II a 2 bb alpha	" "
27 07 B II a 2 bb beta	" "
27 07 B II a 2 cc	" "
27 07 B II a 2 dd alpha	" "
27 07 B II a 2 dd beta	" "
ex 27 07 D I and D II (cresols and zylenols)	3%
27 07 E II a	Duty suspended
27 07 E II b	" "
27 07 F I	" "
27 07 F II	" "
28 04 B	9%
28 04 C III	3%
28 04 C V b	8%
ex 28 47 D (sodium molybdate)	13%
ex 28 58 D II (trichlorosilane)	12%
29 01 D I b 2 bb	Duty suspended
29 01 D I b 2 cc	" "
29 01 D I b 3	" "
29 12 A I	16·4%
29 38 B I a	7%
29 38 C I	7%
30 01 A II a	3%
30 01 A II b	8%
30 01 B I	11%
30 01 B II	11%
32 04 A I	Duty suspended
32 04 A II	6%
32 04 A III	3%
32 04 A IV a	7%
32 04 A IV b	7%
38 01 A II	5%
38 01 B	7%
38 08 B	6%
39 01 B VII a	20%
39 01 B VII b	18%
ex 39 01 B VIII b (polyoxymethylene resins)	18·70%
44 01 C I and C II	Duty suspended
53 04 A	" "
54 02 A and B	" "
55 01 A and B	" "
55 03 A and B	" "
57 03	" "
74 02	" "
81 04 C I a	Duty suspended
81 04 G I	6%
81 04 H I	6%
81 04 N I	7·6%
81 04 O I	6%
81 04 P I	3%

Duty reductions and suspensions for the period to June 30, 1967.

As a result of the signing of a trade agreement between Israel and the European Economic Community on June 4, 1964, Italy has now aligned her non-EEC rates with reduced rates agreed for the Common Tariff on a number of commodities.

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Rate of Duty
ex 08.01 E	Avocados	8·0%
08.02 D	Grapefruit	7·2%
ex 20.07 B II b2 bb	Grapefruit juice	17·1%
ex 28.40 B II a	Calcium hydrogen orthophosphate containing less than 0·2% of fluorine and more than 0·01% of iron.	9·6%
42.03 B IIIa	Gloves, including mitts, other	15.2%
ex 60.03 A II B II	Stockings of synthetic fibres, finished or unfinished	17·6%
ex 60·05 A	Swimming costumes	16·8%
ex 60.05 A	Outerwear for babies	16·8%
ex 60.06 B I	Swimming costumes, elastic or rubberised.	16·0%
ex 61.01 A B Ia B II	Outerwear for men in synthetic fibres	16·0%
ex 61.02 B	Outerwear for women in synthetic fibres	16·0%
ex 61.02 B	Swimming costumes	16·0%
ex 68.12 A	Pipe fittings of asbestos cement	10·4%
ex 70.05 B I	"Horticultural" glass	8·0% Minimum charge 0·8 u.c. per 100 kg. gross weight
ex 76.03	Aluminium strip for Venetian blinds.	12·0%
ex 76·06	Aluminium tubes and pipes for irrigation	15·2%

(Continued on next page)

ITALY, ***continued***

The following items have not as yet been aligned with the CET rates:

		C.E.T. Rate	Non EEC Rate
ex 2902 A III a 2	Bromomethane for agricultural use	17%	23%
ex 3811 C III b	Preparations based on 1:2 dibromoethane with xylene or petroleum as a diluent	10%	12%

Increases of duties (no time limit laid down)

On a limited number of commodities, mainly preparations used in the manufacture of synthetic rubber which have in the past benefited from low rates or duty-free quotas, the rates have now been raised, for non-EEC countries, in most cases to the level of the Common External Tariff. The new rates are given below:

Tariff Heading	Description	Rate of Duty
2813 E 1	Silicon dioxide	8%
2820 A I a	Aluminium oxide used in the manufacture of synthetic rubber	11%
2829 B III a 1	Potassium fluorotantalate used in the manufacture of synthetic rubber	10%
2906 B IV b 1	Tertiary butyl catechol	13%
2924 A I a	Lecithins used in the manufacture of synthetic rubber	11%
3805 B I	Talloil used in the manufacture of synthetic rubber	7%
7903 B I	Zinc powder used in the preparation of hydrosulphites	2.10%

Duty Reductions (no time limit laid down).

As a result of the Association of the African States with the European Economic Community, the following rates of duty apply to the commodities listed below, when imported from non-EEC countries. Imports from EEC countries are exempt from duty. These new rates, now implemented by Italy, represent reductions of duty except in the case of 1801.

Tariff Heading	Commodity	Rate
0801 C	Fresh Pineapples	9·0%
ex 0801 D II a	Coconuts (dehydrated pulp	4·0%
0901 A I a	Coffee, not roasted	75·75 lire per kg. net (a temporary rate of 60·60 lire is in force)
0902 B	Tea, other than packed in containers of 3 kg. or less.	10·80 lire (exempt until December 31, 1964)
0904 A I	Pepper, neither broken nor ground	17·0%
0905	Vanilla	11·50%
0907 A	Cloves, whole fruit and stems, neither broken nor ground:	
	I for use in the manufacture of essential oils and essences	6·0%
	II Other	
0909 A II	Nutmegs, neither broken nor ground	15·0%
1801	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted	6·70% (A temporary rate of 5·40% is in force)

Tariff Amendmenc

Tariff Heading No. 3901 B VIII is modified as follows:

3901 B VIII b		EEC Rate	Non EEC Rate
	Not specified-		
	1. Polytheylene glycols and polypropylene glycols, whether or not branched	5·20%	14·40%
	2. Others	8·80%	18·70%

Inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449, 450).

A BARGAIN — new Ready-Made Company registrations £25 complete—(England/Scotland) Export, Engineering, Textile, General Merchants and all other trades specially prepared by Mr. T. A. Herbert, LL.B. and Mr. P. Jamieson, Ex-registrar of the Board of Trade Companies Department of Scotland. Get "Advantages of Trading as a Limited Company" 3/- post free.

Business Economy Company Registrations
(Dept. A/92) 156 Strand, London, W.C.2
(for English Companies) TEM 8377/8, 2294/5; and
19 Walker Street, Edinburgh 3, CAL 1167/8/9

GREECE

Increase in excise tax on cigarettes

FROM November 1, the Greek excise tax on cigarettes will be levied at the rate of 66 per cent of the first Drs. 528 of the retail price per 1,000 cigarettes. When the retail price exceeds Drs. 528 per 1,000 cigarettes, tax will be levied at the rate of 50 per cent on the additional amount.

Inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449 or 450).

LEBANON

Customs tariff amendment

THE FOLLOWING amendments have been made to the Lebanese Customs Tariff:

Heading No.	Description of goods	Basis for collection	Normal Tariff
68.12	Articles of asbestos-cement, of cellulose fibre-cement or the like:		
	a. Tubing, sheets and paving and facing tiles; roofing sheets	*ad valorem*	25%
	b. Unchanged.		
39.03	Regenerated cellulose; cellulose nitrate, cellulose and other cellulose esters, cellulose ethers and other chemical derivatives of cellulose, plasticized or not (for example, cullodions, celluloid); vulcanized fibre:		
	a. b. } Unchanged.		
	c. Film of cellulose acetate imported in rolls and intended for the manufacture of sound recording tape	*ad valorem*	Free
	d. Vulcanized fibres:		
	1. In unworked or semi-worked forms (1)	*ad valorem*	1%
	2. Other	*ad valorem*	25%
	e. Other:		
	1. In unworked or semi-worked forms (1)	*ad valorem*	1%
	2. Other	*ad valorem*	25%
70.13	Glassware (other than articles falling within heading No. 70.19) of a kind commonly used for table kitchen, toilet or office purposes for indoor decoration, or for similar uses:		
	a. (No change).		
	b. Other	*ad valorem*	40%
48.07	Paper and paperboard, impregnated, coated, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed (not being items falling within heading No. No. 48.06 or chapter 49) in rolls or sheets:		
	a. b. c. d. } Unchanged.		
	e. Paperboard coated with mineral wax to become water and air proof, prepared for the manufacture of sterilized containers (1)	*ad valorem*	Free
	f. Other:		
	1. Carbon paper imported in big rolls unsuitable for direct use before being cut	*ad valorem*	8%
	2. Other	*ad valorem*	25%

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460, 462).

KUWAIT

Registration of new pharmaceutical products

KUWAIT LAW No. 20 of 1960 introduced regulations concerning the registration of pharmaceutical products in Kuwait, and a copy is available for consultation in the Board of Trade.

The Minister of Public Health has now announced in the Kuwait *Official Gazette* of November 8 that the following additional information will be required as from January 17, 1965, before any new pharmaceutical products may be accepted for registration:

- (a) A separate statement, in duplicate, for each new drug, showing
  - (i) Its contents and chemical composition.
  - (ii) The indications or conditions for which the drug would be used.
  - (iii) Its pharmacological effects.
  - (iv) Its side effects.
- (b) An official certificate approved by the authorities concerned in the country of manufacture, proving that the drug is allowed to circulate in that country.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2221), quoting reference number CRE/11572/G.

(*Continued on next page*)

Law relating to public tenders

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of November 6 gave details of Law No. 37 of 1964, concerning public tenders. It was stated that purchases by the Kuwait Government of military materials are excluded from the provisions of the law.

The Kuwait *Official Gazette* of October 18 published an Amiri Decree which defined the following items as military equipment and thus exempt from Law No. 37:—

(a) All land, sea and air weapons, their spare parts and the materials used in their manufacture;
(b) all ammunition, mines, explosives, essential accessories, and materials used in their manufacture;
(c) all armoured vehicles, troop transporters, their spare parts and equipment;
(d) launches, their engines and spare parts;
(e) all aircraft, their spare parts and equipment;
(f) radio, radar, mine detection and warning equipment and spare parts; mobile field hospitals and accessories;
(g) camouflage netting, military uniforms, field glasses, equipment for carrying arms, ammunition and helmets;
(h) all military publications, films, tapes and recording machines;
(i) cameras and their spare parts;
(j) military signs and insignia.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2221), quoting reference number CRE/11502/G.

JORDAN

Fine on television sets

AS FROM OCTOBER 25, 1964, the 500 per cent fine imposed in Jordan on television sets has been cancelled, and they are now subject to normal duty rates.

Further details about this notice may be obtained from the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

MOROCCO

Import restrictions

THE LIST of authorized imports mentioned in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 13 has now been published in Morocco. Details will appear in next week's issue.

SIERRA LEONE

Import licensing regulations amendment

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 1105 published in the Sierra Leone *Gazette* dated November 5, amends with effect from October 30, 1964, the list of items for which specific import licences are required (published in the *Board of Trade Journal*, February 2, 1964, page 305) by the addition of the following item:

Customs Classification	Schedule Items
011-000	Meat, fresh or frozen (Turkeys).

OVERSEAS CABLES

The attention of British firms is drawn to the necessity of including their name and full postal address when cabling an overseas firm for the first time. There is no comprehensive directory of cable addresses, and commercial departments in British Embassies are often unable to help local firms who ask them to trace British firms from their cable address.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Industrial drawbacks and rebates

THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE (Industrial Drawbacks and Rebates) Regulations, 1964, published as Southern Rhodesia Government Notice No. 777 on November 6, repeal and replace the Federal Customs and Excise (Industrial Drawbacks and Rebates) Regulations, 1962, and all subsequent amendments thereto.

The effect of the new Regulations is:

(a) to consolidate the former Regulations as amended;
(b) to provide for a drawback of duty on component parts imported for use in the manufacture of ball point pens;
(c) to permit plastic covered aluminium handles to be imported under rebate of duty by the Electric Appliance and Gas Stove Manufacturing Industry for use in the manufacture of kettles, and to restrict the use of other metal handles imported under rebate to the manufacture of stoves and hotplates only;
(d) to provide for a rebate of duty on metal plunger caps for ball point pens, imported for use in the Writing Instrument Manufacturing Industry; and
(c) to correct the tariff item relating to passenger motor vehicles, where it appears in Section 2 and in the Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Industry.

A copy of the Government Notice may be inspected on application to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E54, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468).

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (MOZAMBIQUE)

Liquidation of Indian assets

HM CONSULATE-GENERAL in Lourenço Marques have reported that the impending liquidation of the following Indian businesses has been announced. Claims against their assets must be submitted by December 5.

District of Lourenço Marques
Pema Kangee, Thakorbhai Pema, Pema Kangee & Sons, Ultramar Comercial, Limitada, Morarjee Givanjee, Sitaben Morarjee, Dancuvar Bai, Naranji Lallubhai & Bhaichand Sunderji.

District of Manica and Sofala
Raman Dahya Abhai or Raman Dahyabhai.

District of Zambezia
Maganlal D. Bhatt or Maganlal Durgashanker Bhatt.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2340).

ZAMBIA

Customs tariff application

THE FIRST SECRETARY (Commercial), at Lusaka has reported that the Ministry of Commerce and Industries in Lusaka have received the following application affecting the Zambia customs tariff: For increase in duty on certain:

Mild Steel Pipes and Tubing, to the extent of a 20 per cent increase in all columns.

Where British trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above application they are being informed, and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to make representations to the Zambia Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and belonging to a trade organization, should get in touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the Zambia authorities, and desiring further information relating to the above, should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference CRE 15457/64. The closing date for the receipt of representations by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is December 11, 1964.

KENYA

Import licensing regulations

Legal notice No. 341 published in *Kenya Gazette* Supplement No. 148 of 4th November, 1964, sets out The Imports, Exports and Essential Supplies (Imports) Order, 1964. This revokes and replaces the Imports, Exports and Essential Supplies (Imports) Order, the subsidiary legislation under the Imports, Exports and Essential Supplies Ordinance, Chapter 502.

All goods of United Kingdom origin may be imported direct from the United Kingdom under an Open General Licence, with exception of the commodities listed in the First Schedule (reproduced below) for which specific import licences are required.

BEN LINE

STAND BY
STOP
FINISHED WITH ENGINES
DEAD SLOW
SLOW
HALF
FULL
AHEAD
ASTERN
FAST TO
AND FROM THE
FAR EAST
AND INDONESIA

BEN LINE

Passenger accommodation available

MANAGERS:
Wm. THOMSON & COMPANY
EDINBURGH

Loading Brokers and Passenger Agents
KILLICK MARTIN & COMPANY LIMITED
20 Mark Lane, London. MIN 3100

FIRST SCHEDULE

Item No.	Description of Commodity
	Division 00 . *Live Animals*
	001 Live Animals.
001 4 0	Poultry, live.
	Division 01. *Meat and Meat Preparations*
	011 Meat:
	Fresh, chilled or frozen.
011 3 0	Meat of Swine (pork), carcases only.
011 4 0	Poultry, killed or dressed.
	012 Meat:
	Dried, salted or smoked, whether or not in airtight containers.
012 1 0	Bacon, ham and other dried, salted, or smoked pig meat.
	013 Meat in airtight containers, n.e.s., and meat preparations, whether or not in airtight containers.
013 4 0	Sausages.
	Other prepared or preserved meat.
013 8 1	Canned beef.
013 8 9	Ham, bacon and pork luncheon meat, in individual containers of 2½ lb. or less, only.
	Division 02 . *Dairy Products and Eggs*
	022 Milk and cream.
022 1 1	Milk, skimmed . sweetened and condensed only.
022 2 2	Skimmed milk (powder form).
022 2 9	Other dried milk.
	023 Butter.
023 0 1	Butter.
023 0 2	Clarified butter (ghee).
	024 Cheese and curd.
024 0 0	Cheese only.
	Division 04 – *Cereals and Cereal Preparations*
	042 Rice.
042 0 0	Rice.
	043 Barley, unmilled.
043 0 0	Barley, unmilled.
	045 Cereals, unmilled, other than wheat, rice, barley and maize.
045 9 1	Millet.
045 9 9	Other.
	047 Meal and flour of cereals, except meal and flour of wheat or of meslin.
047 0 9	Meal and flour of cereals, n.e.s.
	048 Cereal preparations and preparations of flour and starch of fruits and vegetables.
048 8 2	Custard powder and blancmange powder only.
	Division 05 – *Fruits and Vegetables*
	051 Fruit:
	Fresh and nuts (not including oil nuts) fresh or dried.
051 1 0	Oranges, tangerines and mandarines only.
051 2 0	Other citrus fruit.
051 9 9	All frozen fruits and fresh pears only.
	053 Fruit:
	Preserved and fruit preparations.
053 3 1	Jams and marmalades, and fruit jellies.
053 5 2	Pineapple juice.
053 5 3	Tomato juice.
053 9 1	Pineapples tinned.
053 9 9	Tinned plums, tinned strawberries, tinned fruit salad only.
	054 Vegetables, fresh, frozen or simply preserved (including dried leguminous vegetables); roots, tubers and other edible vegetable products, n.e.s., fresh or dried.
054 2 0	Beans, rose coco, Canadian wonder, white haricot, mixed, and Lima beans, dry, including split and peas, dry, whole skinned or split only.
054 5 1	Onions.
054 5 9	Fresh peas only.
054 6 0	Vegetables, frozen or in temporary preservatives, n.e.s.
	055 Vegetables, roots and tubers, preserved or prepared, n.e.s., whether or not in airtight containers.
055 1 0	Onions dehydrated only.
055 5 9	Tinned peas, tinned beans (of all kinds), tinned carrots, tinned tomatoes, beans in tomato sauce.
	Division 06 – *Sugar, Sugar Preparations and Honey*
	061 Sugar and honey:
	Raw sugar, beet and cane (not including syrups).
061 1 1	Jaggery (Muscovado).
061 1 9	Other.
061 2 0	Refined sugar and other products of refining beet and cane sugar (not including syrups).
	062 Sugar confectionery and other sugar preparations (except chocolate confectionery).
062 0 0	Boiled sweets, toffees and caramels only.
	Division 07 – *Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Spices and Manufactures Thereof*
	075 Spices.
075 1 1	Chillies.
075 2 9	Capsicums only.
	Division 08 – *Feeding Stuff for Animals (not including Unmilled Cereals)*
	081 Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals), oil-seed cake and meal and other vegetable oil residues:
081 3 1	Cottonseed cake.
081 3 2	Coconut cake.
081 3 3	Groundnut cake.
081 3 4	Sesame seed cake.
081 3 9	Other.
	Division 09 – *Miscellaneous Food Preparations*
	091 Margarine and shortenings:
091 3 0	Lard and other rendered pig fat only.
091 4 1	Ghee substitutes (vegetable ghee).
091 4 9	Other.
	099 Food preparations, n.e.s.:
	Food preparations, n.e.s.
099 0 8	Ice cream, prepared.
099 0 9	Ice cream powders and ice cream substitutes, oils and fats emulsified in any milk or skimmed milk.
	Division 27 – *Crude Fertilizers and Crude Minerals (excluding Coal, Petroleum and Precious Stones)*
	Salt:
276 3 1	Table (except in packages of 10 lb. or less).
276 3 9	Other (except in packages of 10 lb. or less).
	Division 29 – *Crude Animal and Vegetable Materials, n.e.s.*
	292 Crude vegetable materials, n.e.s.
292 5 0	Vegetable seeds only (except in sealed airtight containers of 4 oz. or more).

Item No.	Description of Commodity
	Division 33 – Petroleum and Petroleum Products
	332 Petroleum products:
332 1 1	Aviation spirit.
332 1 2	Other motor spirit.
332 2 1	Jet fuel.
332 2 2	Illuminating kerosene.
332 2 3	Power kerosene.
	Distillate fuels:
332 3 1	Heavy black, for low speed marine and stationary engines.
332 3 2	Light amber for high speed engines.
332 4 0	Residual fuel oils (marine, furnace and similar fuel oils, black, for burning in oil fired boilers and furnaces).
	Division 34 – Gas, Natural and Manufactured
	341 Gas:
	Natural and manufactured:
341 1 1	Liquid petroleum gas.
	Division 41 – Animal Oils and Fats
	411 Animal oils and fats.
411 3 0	Animal oils, fats and greases.
	Division 53 – Dyeing, Tanning and Colouring Materials
	533 Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials.
533 3 1	Distempers.
533 3 9	Paints, enamels, lacquers, varnishes only.
	Division 59 – Chemical Materials and Products, n.e.s.
	599 Chemical materials and products.
599 5 1	Casein.
	Division 62 – Rubber Manufactures, n.e.s.
	629 Articles of rubber, n.e.s.
629 1 1	Bicycle tyres.
629 1 5	Bicycle tubes.
	Division 65 – *Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles and Related Products*
	656 Made-up articles, wholly or chiefly of textile materials, n.e.s.
656 2 0	All types of tarpaulins and tents only.
656 6 2	Blankets and travelling rugs, cotton.
656 6 9	Blankets and travelling rugs, other.
	Division 66 – Non-Metallic Mineral Manufactures, n.e.s.
	661 Lime, cement and fabricated building materials except glass and clay materials.
661 2 1	Cement, Portland.
661 2 2	Cement, building, other.
	665 Glassware.
665 2 0	Glass tumblers only.
	Division 69 – Manufactures of Metal, n.e.s.
	694 Nails, screws, nuts, bolts, rivets and similar articles of iron, steel or of copper.
694 1 0	Round wire nails only.
	695 Tools for use in the hand or in machines.
695 1 1	All types of hoe jembes only.
	697 Household equipment of base metals.
697 1 1	Pressure stoves.
	698 Manufactures of metal n.e.s.
698 9 0	Earthpans (karais).
	Division 85 – Footwear
	851 Footwear.
851 0 1	Footwear with soles and uppers of rubber or plastic materials.
851 0 2	Leather footwear with soles of any description.
851 0 3	Textile footwear with soles of any description.
851 0 4	Slippers and house footwear of all materials except rubber and plastic.
	Division 89 – Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles
	895 Office and stationery supplies, n.e.s.
895 2 1	Ball point pens only.
	897 Jewellery and Goldsmiths, and Silversmiths' wares:
897 1 0	Jewellery of gold, silver and platinum group metals and goldsmiths' or silversmiths' wares including set gems (except watch cases).
	899 Manufactured articles, n.e.s.
899 2 2	Distemper brushes only.
899 2 3	Hand scrubbing brushes and footwear cleaning brushes of natural fibre mounted in or backed by wood only.
899 2 4	Brooms and brushes, other.
899 3 2	Matches in packings of 50 matches or less per container.
899 3 3	Matches in packings of more than 50 matches per container.
	Division 99 – Gold
	991 Gold:
991 0 1	Bullion in the ingot, bar or sheet.
991 0 2	Gold coin.

Notes for the guidance of Importers on

The Imports, Exports and Essential Supplies (Imports) Order, 1964

This note is issued for the general guidance only of importers on the implementation of the above Order. It shall not be quoted as authority for the issue of any individual licence, the grant or refusal of which remains in the absolute discretion of the Director of Trade and Supplies in accordance with Section 6 (1) of the Imports, Exports and Essentials Supplies Act (Cap. 502). The policy governing the application of import controls as set out in this note is also liable to variation without notice.

The above order supersedes the Imports, Exports and Essential Supplies (Imports) Order as amended from time to time, and gives effect to the following principal changes:

(1) Imports from Zanzibar, as part of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, are now subject to the same conditions as previously applied to imports from Tanganyika.

(2) The list of countries (List "A" of the First Schedule of the old Order) subject to specific licensing for all commodities is omitted. Import licences are now, therefore, only required for the goods listed in the Schedules to the Order, and no distinction is made between countries of origin, other than Uganda and the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

(3) The following commodities have been added to the Schedules and can now only be imported under import licence. The remarks column indicates the extent of application of licensing control to each item. Code numbers refer to the Division, Group and Item Codes in the current Official Import and Export List (Legal Notice No. 68. EACSO Gazette Supplement No. 17 dated 30th November, 1963).

(4) Certificates of origin will no longer be required for goods imported from Hong Kong.

Item	Commodity	Remarks
(a) 022 2 9	Other dried milk . . .	Licences will be issued on a monthly basis at 50% of the average monthly importations in 1963. The proportion of 1963 imports licences will be decreased as local production begins early in 1965.
(b) 053 5 2	Pineapple juice . . .	No licences will be issued.
(c) 053 5 3	Tomato juice . . .	No licences will be issued.
(d) 053 9 9	Tinned plums, tinned strawberries, tinned fruit salad.	No licences will be issued.
(e) 055 5 9	Tinned peas, tinned beans, tinned carrots, tinned tomatoes, beans in tomato sauce.	No licences will be issued.
(f) 062 0 0	Confectionery – Boiled sweets, toffees and caramels only.	Licences will only be issued for boiled sweets, toffees or caramels of a c.i.f. Mombasa value of 2s. per lb. or over.
(g) Group 332	Petroleum products . .	Licences will be issued to recognized oil companies only. Applications for licences will only be considered if endorsed by E.A. Oil Refineries, Mombasa, that the product is not available from the refinery. Book licences issued to oil companies will be valid only for imports arising from the debunkering of ships or the defuelling of aircraft.
(h) 341 1 1	Liquid petroleum gas . .	As above.
(i) 533 3 1	Distempers	No licences will be issued.
(j) 533 3 9	Paints, enamels, lacquers, varnishes.	No licences will be issued for general purposes paints below the following c.i.f. Mombasa values: Emulsion paints 33s. per 14 lb. or per gallon. Other paints: 40s. per 14 lb. or per gallon when packed in containers of one pint or over. 50s. per 14 lb. or per gallon when packed in containers of less than one pint. Licences will normally be issued for special paints such as paints for marine purposes, tinplate coatings, insulating varnishes, etc., etc.
(k) 629 1 1	Bicycle tyres. . . .	Licences will only be issued for bicycle tyres of a c.i.f. Mombasa value of 7/50 per piece or over.
(l) 629 1 5	Bicycle tubes . . .	Licences will only be issued for bicycle tubes of a c.i.f. Mombasa value of 2/75 per piece or over.
(m) 656 2 0	All types of tarpaulins and tents.	Licences will not be issued for any types available from local production.
656 6 2 656 6 9	Blankets and travelling rugs .	Licences will only be issued for blankets and travelling rugs of a c.i.f. Mombasa value of 5/- per piece or over.
(n) 665 2 0	Glass tumblers . . .	Licences will only be issued for glass tumblers of a c.i.f. Mombasa value of 4/- per dozen or over.
(o) 694 1 0	Round wire nails . . .	No licences will be issued.
697 1 1	Pressure stoves . . .	Licences will only be issued for pressure stoves of a c.i.f. Mombasa value of 13/- per piece or over.
698 9 0	Earth pans (Karais) . .	Licences will only be issued for karais of a c.i.f. Mombasa value of 22/- or over per dozen for 18 in. and 18/- per dozen for 16 in. and 15/- per dozen for 14 in. karais.
Group 851	Footwear	Licences will only be issued for footwear of a c.i.f. Mombasa value in excess of:— Leather footwear: 20/- per pair. Canvas and plastic footwear: 7/50 per pair.
895 2 1	Ballpoint pens . . .	Licences will only be issued for ballpoint pens of a c.i.f. Mombasa value of 3/50 per dozen or over.
899 2 2	Distemper brushes . .	Licences will not be issued for brooms and brushes made of wooden sticks or board, with or without handles, fitted with bass, bassine, shalon, Mexican fibre, coir fibre, mixed Union fibre, Plastifort or other similar synthetic fittings, whether plain or dyed. Licences will, however, be issued freely for brooms and brushes of nylon or pure bristle and for paint brushes.
899 2 3	Scrubbing brushes and footwear cleaning brushes .	
899 2 4	Brooms and brushes, other .	

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 472).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, Board of Trade Journal, *Room 227A, Board of Trade,* 1, *Victoria Street, London, S.W*.1. (*Tel. Abbey* 7877, *Ext.* 2653-6).

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Import control - 1965

Telegraphic advice has been received from the British Embassy, Pretoria that initial import quotas for 1965 have been announced.

The following is a preliminary summary:

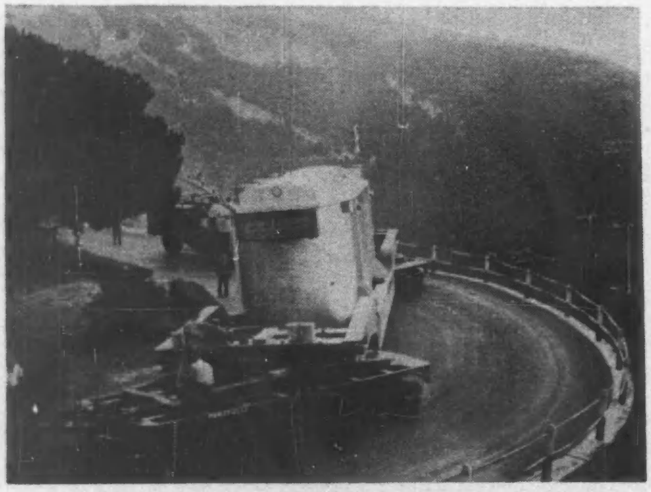
1. Consumer goods. Most Group A consumer goods and certain items of office equipment will be placed on the Free List, and the remaining items of Group A (cutlery, crockery, domestic sewing machines and pianos) will be transferred to Group B, the initial quota for which will be 30 per cent of an importer's assessment basis.
2. Raw materials, plant and equipment. Manufacturers will continue to get their full requirements, subject to provisions about local availability of supplies, and may also apply for permits sufficient for a six month's stockpile. Merchants will get an initial allocation equal to 75 per cent of their permits issued during the first nine months of 1963.
3. Motor cars. The present arrangements will continue.
4. Agricultural tractors and implements. An initial allocation of 75 per cent of import facilities for the first nine months of 1963 will be made. No new makes of tractors will be permitted to be imported in 1965.
5. Merchant importers of textile piece-goods will initially be allocated 60 per cent of 1963 issues.
6. The initial quota for rice will be 30 per cent of the 1963 issues.
7. Timber and fertilizers. Permits will be issued on a special basis in view of increased local availability of these goods.

Customs tariff application

Customs tariff application list 383, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of November 20, states that the Board of Trade and Industries have received the following application affecting the Republic's customs tariff:—

For increase in duty on Golf balls from 15 per cent to 25 per cent *ad valorem.*

Where British trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above application they are being informed and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belonging to a trade organization should get in touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the South African authorities and desiring further information relating to the application should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference No. CRE 15553/64.



From Stafford to Sardinia. Seen here descending the pass of Santa Scala di Giocca is a 120 MVA *converter transformer built by English Electric for the* 200 kV *d.c. link between Sardinia and the Italian mainland. English Electric is the main contractor to Societa Mineraria Carbonifera Sarda p.A. for the electrical equipment for the two* 200 MW *converter stations in the scheme.*

Customs notices of interest to exporters

The following Public Notices issued by HM Customs and Excise relate to various aspects of export procedure. Copies of these Notices may be obtained from the local Officer of Customs and Excise, whose address appears in the telephone directory, and to whom all inquiries should be addressed, or from The Secretary, HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3.

General

Notice No.	
49	Temporary importations: International Co-operation.
77E	Purchase Tax – Exports.
106	Temporary exportation of samples by British commercial travellers.
113	Scale of charges for the special attendance of an Officer of Customs and Excise given at the request of a merchant or trader.
118	Samples required for the purpose of promoting exports from the United Kingdom: admission without payment of Customs Duty and/or Purchase Tax.
206	Relief from Customs Duty and Purchase Tax for goods temporarily imported for process or repair and subsequent re-exportation.
207	Reimported goods: relief from Customs Duty and Purchase Tax.
210	Temporary importation of films and similar goods for copying, printing, etc., to fulfil export orders.
215	Relief from Customs Duty and Purchase Tax on importations of goods intended for export which are not otherwise eligible for relief.
299	A.T.A. Carnets for temporarily imported goods.
427	Declaration of value on Customs export documents.
S.N.6	Notice to Passengers (Exchange Control and Export Licensing).
	Notice to Exporters – Exchange Control (issued by HM Treasury – also obtainable from any bank).

Drawback

7	Drawback on mixed or blended beers when exported or deposited in bonded warehouse.
131	Sugar Act, 1956. Composite goods containing sugar or molasses. Procedure following a change in rate of surcharge, etc., under the Act.
171	Drawback on hydrocarbon oil used in the United Kingdom in the manufacture of goods not containing hydrocarbon oil.
172	Drawback on hydrocarbon oils.
218	Drawback on certain imported goods exported without change of state.
219	Drawback on certain exported goods manufactured from imported materials on which duty has been paid.
220	Drawback on silk and man-made fibres.
224	The examination of bottled beer, exported on drawback, at the premises of a licensed brewer for sale, or beer dealer as an alternative to examination on the quay.
278	Drawback on tea, sugar, invert sugar, liquid glucose, cocoa, cocoa butter, coffee and composite goods, chargeable with duty under The Import Duties Act, 1958.
291	Claims for drawback on goods exported where there has been a variation in the duty rate.
372	Authorization of signatories to drawback claims.
430	Table of Rates of Sugar Surcharge, Distribution Payments and Corresponding Repayments.
432	Sugar Act, 1956. Surcharge, Distribution Payments and Corresponding Repayments.

New direct telephone service to Zambia

A direct telephone link between the United Kingdom and Zambia was opened on November 20 when Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, President of Zambia, made a telephone call from Edinburgh to Mr. R. C. Kamanga, Vice-President of Zambia, in Lusaka.

The service is available from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. from Monday to Saturday. Previously calls to and from Zambia were routed through Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and this route will still be available to supplement the direct route between 8.15 a.m. and 8.15 p.m. on weekdays.

Address of BTC, Nairobi

The address of the British Trade Commission at Nairobi, Kenya, was incorrectly given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 13, page 1094. It should read:

Fifth floor, Shell House, Harambee Avenue, Nairobi.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the lists of Contractors to H.M. Government Departments.

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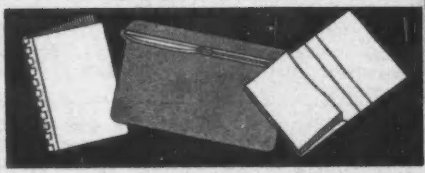

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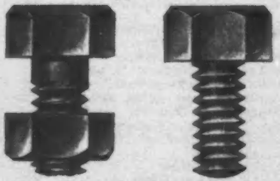

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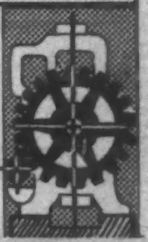

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES. Import and Export Merchants and Packers, S.W. London area, seek collaboration with Northern firms for distribution and marketing electrical and engineering products. Box No. M.10224, Board of Trade Journal, Room D.94, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

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Index to statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

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– final (Q)	9 Oct. 1964
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Board of Trade Departments, etc.

Subject	*Last published*
Board of Trade Addresses	28 Feb. 1964
Board of Trade Regional Organization	23 Oct. 1964
British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	25 Sept. 1964
British Commercial Representatives Overseas	6 Nov. 1964
Directory of Board of Trade Departments and their work	14 Aug. 1964
ECGD Local Offices	25 Sept. 1964
Official Receivers' Offices	24 July 1964
United States Consular Offices in the UK	14 Aug. 1964

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BRITISH TRANSPORT Docks

A NATIONWIDE PORTS SERVICE

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BURNTISLAND
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HARTLEPOOLS
MIDDLESBROUGH

EAST COAST
HULL
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GARSTON
FLEETWOOD
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BRITISH TRANSPORT DOCKS is a publicly-owned Board operating twenty-four ports throughout the U.K. Their trade is worldwide and they handle over 50 million tons of imports and exports a year. As well as Britain's principal ocean passenger port, they include major oil, ore, grain, timber, coal, food and general cargo centres, which are served with good road and rail facilities for quick distribution to main cities and industrial areas. Extensive modernisation has already been carried out at the ports and further improvements are being undertaken to keep pace with expanding national trade.

Full information from Docks Manager, or from

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**Melbury House,
London, N.W.1**

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Index to statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

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Directory of Board of Trade Departments and their work	14 Aug. 1964
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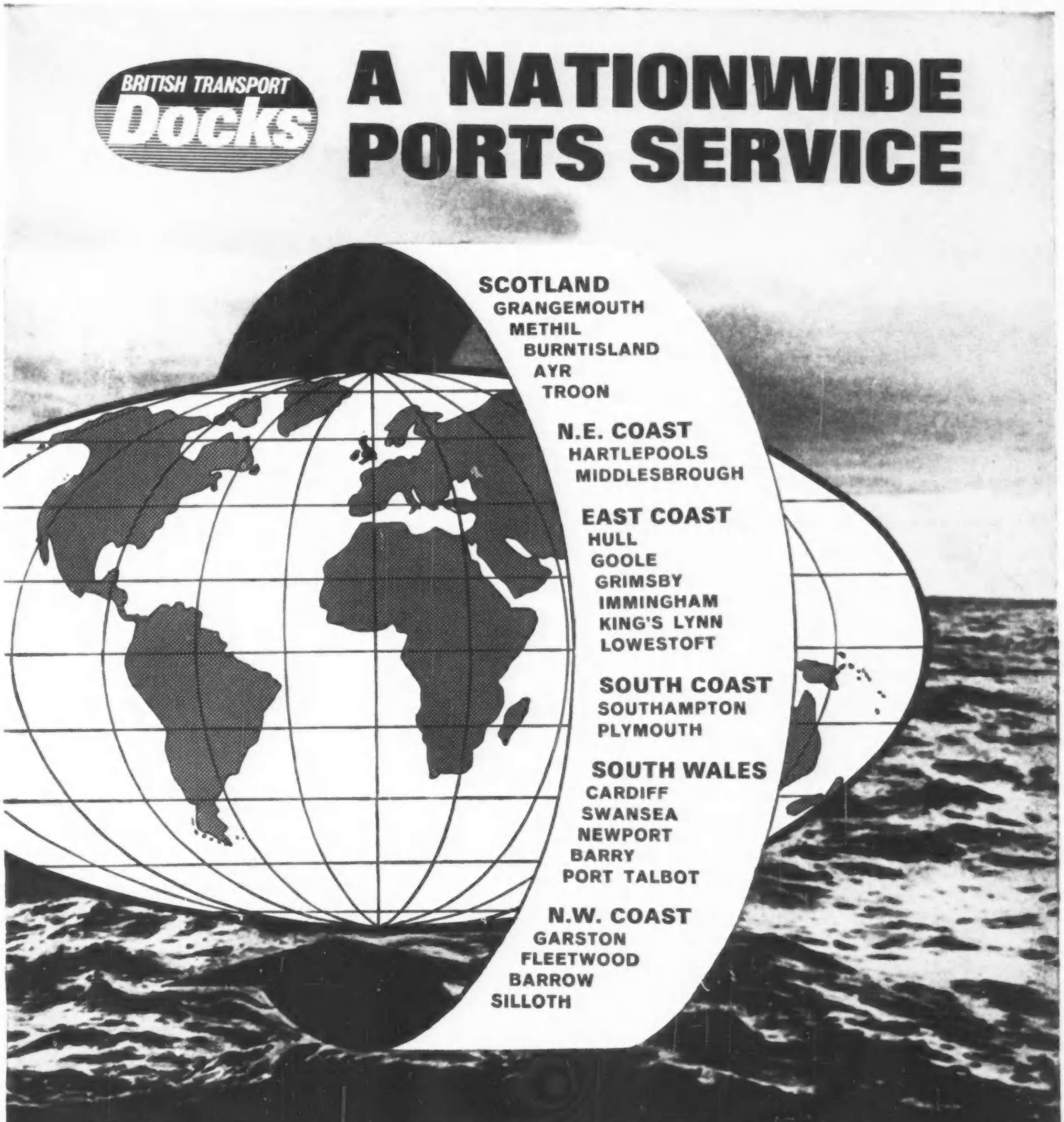

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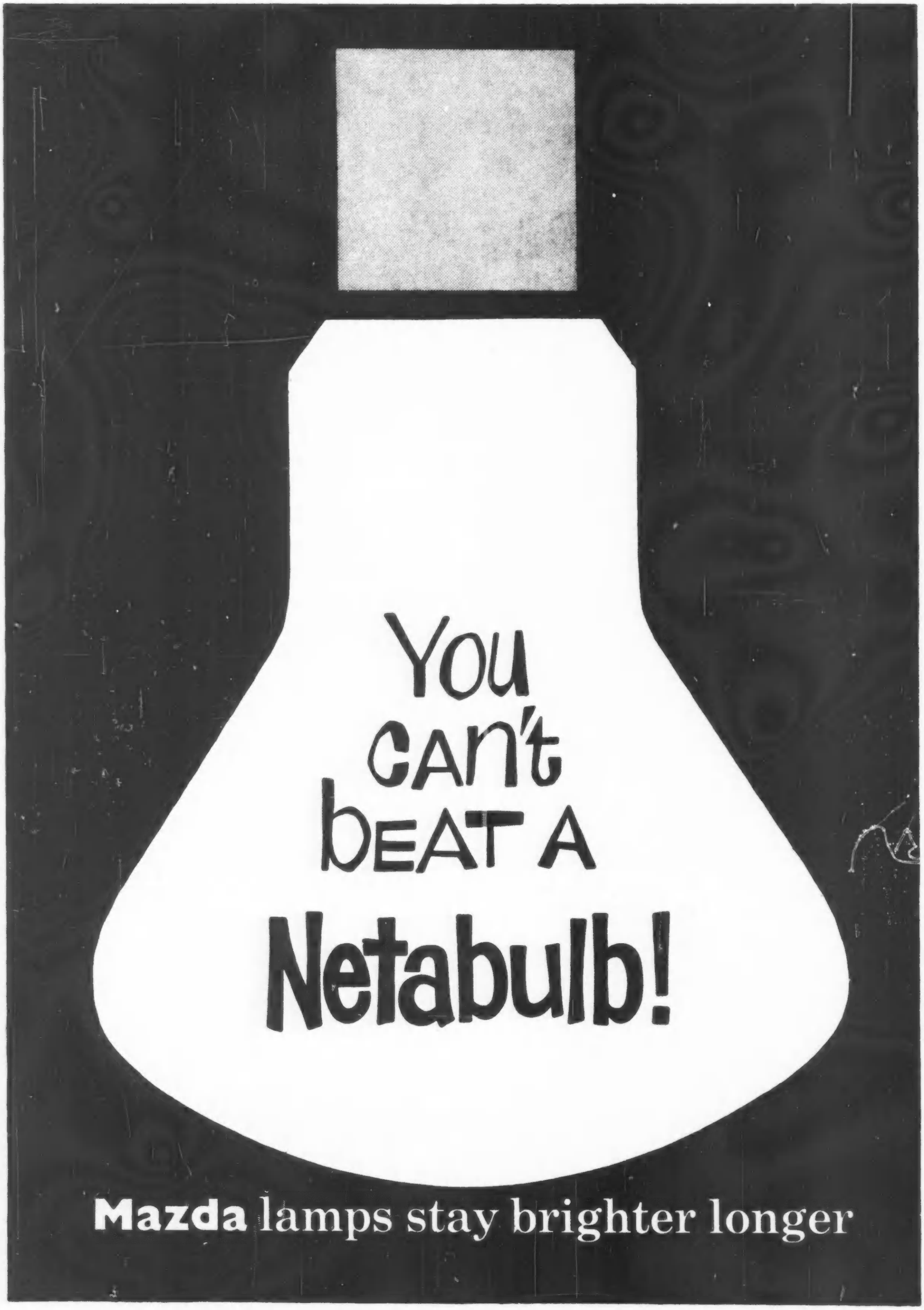
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